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ABSTRACT

The 5th annual report of the President to Congress on the availability of government and government-assisted services to rural areas, this report outlines executive branch efforts to improve services to rural America during fiscal year (FY) 1973. Services to rural America are measured by comparing the distribution of FY 1973 outlays in 5 broad program categories, based on 226 selected Federal programs, with the distribution of the total population grouped along a 6-part urban-to-rural dimension. This comparison provides insights as to which population groups, with respect to the dimension of their rural or urban character, are influenced most by the total package of Federal programs. The geographic unit chosen as the basis for population distribution is the substate planning and development district. The 546 designated districts in the country, in addition to being grouped according to their urban-to-rural dimension, are grouped according to their rate of 1960-70 population growth and 1969 median family income. Analysis based on these groupings measures differences in per capita Federal outlays among declining and fast-growing districts and among low-income and high-income districts. The appendix presents the distribution of fiscal 1973 and fiscal 1972 total and per capita Federal outlays for counties grouped along an urban-to-rural dimension. (Author/NQ)

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RURAL DEVELOPMENT

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT TO THE CONGRESS ON GOVERNMENT SERVICES TO RURAL AMERICA

RC008493

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Copies of this report may be obtained from: Rural Development Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. 20250.

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT TO THE CONGRESS ON GOVERNMENT SERVICES TO RURAL AMERICA

(Pursuant to Title IX, Section 901(e), of the Agricultural Act of 1970)

[1974]

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INTRODUCTION

This is the fifth annual report of the President to the Congress on the availability of government and government-assisted services to rural areas. The report is prepared in response to section 901(e) of the Agricultural Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-524). The first section of this report outlines executive branch efforts to improve services to rural America during fiscal year 1973. The second section measures services to rural America by comparing the distribution of FY 1973 outlays in five broad program categories, based on 226 selected Federal programs, with the distribution of the total population grouped along a 6-part urban-to-rural dimension. This comparison provides insights as to which population groups with respect to the dimension of their rural or urban character, are influenced most by the total package of Federal programs. The geographic unit chosen as the basis for distribution of the population is the substate planning and development district. The 546 designated districts in the country, in addition to being grouped according to their urban-to-rural dimension, are grouped according to their rate of 1960-70 population growth and 1969 median family income. Analysis based on these groupings measures differences in per capita Federal outlays among declining and fast-growing districts and among low-income and high-income districts.

The appendix presents the distribution of fiscal 1973 and fiscal 1972 total and per capita Federal outlays for counties grouped along an urban-to-rural dimension. These data are given to permit comparisons among outlay data as they were analyzed in the fourth annual report, which covered fiscal 1972 and which centered on county groups rather than on the multicounty district groups used in the present report.

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Part I

IMPROVING GOVERNMENT SERVICES TO RURAL AMERICA, FISCAL YEAR 1973

In fiscal 1973, executive branch determination to strengthen economic opportunity and community life throughout rural America was matched by unprecedented efforts to improve government services to rural communities. Among the most significant action was formulation of the national policy for implementation of the Rural Development Act of 1972, major legislation given overwhelming support by the Congress and signed into law by the President on August 30, 1972.

The Act strengthens many of the longstanding, agriculturally related activities of the Department of Agriculture, adds significant new authority to USDA for programs for accelerating the development of rural areas, and directs all executive branch departments and agencies to give first priority to rural areas when locating new offices and other facilities.

Major program authorities in the Act are for loans and grants for water and waste disposal facilities and other essential community facilities; assistance for local fire fighting purposes; guaranteed loans for commercial and industrial projects to improve job opportunities; expansion of rural development and small farmer extension and research; grants for pollution abatement; cost-sharing assistance with landowners for conservation and environmental protection purposes; and a national land inventory and monitoring system.

In addition, in a major innovation that gives statutory authority for greatly expanded emphasis on rural development by the entire executive branch, the Act directs the Secretary of Agriculture to lead and coordinate a nationwide rural development program using the services of all Federal departments and agencies in cooperation with state and local rural development programs. And a related provision directs the Secretary to establish national rural development goals in housing, community facilities, employment, and other key areas where accomplishment of objectives will require the fullest efforts of all departments and agencies with appropriate resources and services that can be directed to rural America.

A number of the Rural Development Act's provisions were implemented by USDA shortly after enactment of the law--for example, insured watershed project loans and insured farm-operating loans. Regulations for implementing major new programs and provisions, entailing formulation of national policies and procedures for accomplishment of Federal-State-local rural development coordination, were in final stages of development by June 30, 1973. 1/

In response to a major administrative directive in the Act, the President appointed an Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for Rural Development--the first time in the history of the Department that a position at the assistant

1/ Regulations for implementing portions of the Rural Development Act were published in the October 18, 1973, Federal Register, and funds were appropriated in November 1973. Therefore, a fuller discussion of executive branch activities to improve services to rural America through Rural Development Act authorities will be included in the successor to the present report, which will cover fiscal year 1974.

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secretary level was assigned exclusively to the problems of rural development. Following this, the Department established a distinct agency--the Rural Development Service--to implement Section 603 of the Act. This is the section calling for national rural development leadership and coordination, national rural development goal-setting, program evaluation, and other leadership and evaluative functions for the overall purpose of ensuring that nonmetropolitan communities receive an equitable share of Federal resources and services needed to improve the quality of life in rural America.

In a related move, the Department underwent a major reorganization, bringing the Rural Development Service, the Farmers Home Administration, and the Rural Electrification Administration under the leadership of the new Assistant Secretary for Rural Development to provide a focal point for USDA rural development action.

In addition to these and other actions related to implementation of the Rural Development Act, other fiscal 1973 activities of executive branch agencies were marked by increased efforts to extend the availability of Federal services to rural communities--especially services directed to critical unmet needs of such areas as employment and community facilities and services. The data and analysis in the second part of this report compare Federal program outlays for the year with population distribution along an urban-to-rural dimension, to indicate the availability of program services to rural people compared with urban people. Also, data given in the appendix to permit comparisons between fiscal 1972 and fiscal 1973 show program areas exhibiting absolute increases in outlays to rural areas over the 2 years and improvement in proportions going to rural areas.

The year's activity with respect to financial outlays going to rural areas was paralleled by major efforts of Federal departments to improve services to rural residents through program innovations, administrative initiatives, and cooperative arrangements. Selected examples of such actions, along with highlights of increases in outlays to rural America, are as follows:

* In a major step to improve the delivery of its services to rural areas, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare established in June 1973 an Office of Rural Development (ORD), under the supervision of the Assistant Secretary for Human Development. ORD is providing within the Department a focus for all HEW concerns relating to rural development and is the Department's official link to other executive branch departments in support of the Rural Development Act's mandate for inter-governmental coordination in rural development. ORD has been directed to identify barriers to the delivery of HEW services in nonmetropolitan areas; to design and recommend human services delivery systems for these areas; to coordinate HEW efforts with other Federal agencies for the purpose of delivering human services to target areas; and to represent the Department on interdepartmental task forces concerned with rural development.

* To augment the rural development coordinating capability of the Secretary of Agriculture, an Interdepartmental Assistant Secretaries Working Group for Rural Development was established with representation from the Departments of Health, Education, and Welfare; Housing and Urban Development; Defense; Labor; Commerce; and Transportation; the Environmental Protection Agency and the Small

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Business Administration; plus other departments and agencies having responsibilities that relate significantly to rural development. The Group is chaired by the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for Rural Development and is working to develop rural development policies and strategies to further the efforts of the executive branch in accomplishing improved and expanded services to rural America.

* During the year, the greatly increased emphasis on rural development at the national level was also reflected in the enlargement of the National Rural Development Committee membership from the six original USDA agencies to eleven. Joining the Economic Research Service, Extension Service, Farmers Home Administration, Forest Service, Rural Electrification Administration, and Soil Conservation Service as member agencies were the Agricultural Research Service, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Cooperative State Research Service, Farmer Cooperative Service, and Rural Development Service. This expanded membership more accurately reflects the wide scope of involvement of USDA agencies in rural development and will enhance the Department's efforts to accomplish coordinated and improved delivery of services to rural Americans.

* Under Economic Development Administration programs, Federal grants and loans for public works and development facilities accruing to nonmetro America totaled $90 million--up by $12 million from FY 1972. These grants and loans are targeted for the construction of public facilities, such as water and sewer systems, access roads to industrial parks, and vocational schools, needed to initiate and encourage long-term economic growth.

* During the year, electric systems financed by USDA's Rural Electrification Administration added 380,870 new consumers, and telephone borrowers added 207,484 new subscribers to their lines. REA's expanded loan programs helped the 1,900 REA electric and telephone systems to continue to extend service to more than 26 million people in 46 States. Efforts to extend and improve these utilities services to rural Americans will be facilitated by P. L. 93-32, the amendment to the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, signed by the President on May 11, 1973, which provides expanded resources through REA for financing electric and telephone services. The new legislation created insured and guaranteed loan programs and established the Rural Electrification and Telephone Revolving Fund in the U.S. Treasury as the source of REA funds. The law also made possible outside credit assistance for the development and improvement of rural utility services.

* Direct and insured loans made to borrowers in nonmetropolitan areas under the Small Business Administration's small business loan program increased from approximately $444 million in FY 1972 to about $620 million in FY 1973.

* In a Department of Agriculture effort aimed at housing-short rural America, the Extension Service and Farmers Home Administration (FmHA) developed cooperative arrangements for providing counseling to families receiving or expecting to receive FmHA housing financing. Counseling included assistance in the selection of an appropriately designed home, performance of home repairs and maintenance, use and maintenance of home appliances, the choice and repair of home furnishings, remodeling alternatives, money management, site selection and development, landscaping, and similar subject areas related to successful home ownership.

* To expand employment opportunities for rural Americans, USDA's Farmer Cooperative Service and Extension Service joined together in an educational program to help rural residents develop craft cooperatives. The program has also led to the development of numerous craft and heritage fairs that, with the cooperatives, have helped native American crafts become an economically viable industry.

* The Veterans Administration, in a continuing effort to assure access to its medical care program throughout all areas of the country, established four new satellite outpatient clinics to bring services closer to veteran patients in rural areas. The clinics provide pre- and post-nospital care as well as continuing medical care for chronic disabilities. The clinics are intended to eliminate the need for traveling long distances to receive required medical care and are established in areas of the country where government medical facilities are otherwise not available. During the year, three VA hospitals also developed plans for rural outreach programs. The White River Junction (Vermont) Veterans Administration Hospital, adding to its outreach program in alcoholism, planned programs to cover medicine, surgery, and psychiatry. The Iowa City and Oklahoma City Veterans Administration Hospitals both developed comprehensive plans to deliver health care to veterans in an entire region of the respective States using subclinics and in one instance, cooperative ventures with community clinics. In addition, as part of the President's National Assistance for Veterans' program, VA mobile vans to reach rural veterans with nonmedical benefits and services visited 1,087 locations in 24 states, contacting 58,669 veterans. The VA had 10 vans in operation by the end of the year, all of them staffed with trained veteran benefits counselors to offer assistance on all veterans benefits plus job placement, job training, apprenticeship counseling, and other nonmedical benefits to help veterans achieve a rapid social and economic readjustment to civilian life and obtain a higher standard of living for themselves and their dependents.

* In fiscal 1973, the Department of Agriculture initiated major administrative and planning actions to build more effective working relations with nonmetropolitan planning district agencies and to utilize their services in programming USDA-supported projects at the local level. To assure effective liaison between Farmers Home Administration and substate planning districts, State FmHA directors undertook to adjust certain administrative boundaries of the agency to bring these in line with boundaries of the planning districts. Where possible, State Extension Services have also taken action to adjust their administrative boundaries in this way. The Soil Conservation Service, in providing planning, technical, and financial assistance for local Research, Conservation, and Development projects, also ensures that new RC&D projects conform with official State planning district boundaries.

The Forest Service has entered into a number of agreements to provide accelerated forest conservation development and assistance to State planning agencies. The Service now has a specific policy of providing specialized planning assistance covering forest and related lands to State planning agencies and multicounty and county planning commissions.

And in a major support service to the district agencies and also to the increasing number of Federal departments and agencies programming their activities in line with substate district boundaries, the Economic Research Service

strengthened and expanded its Development District Information System during the year. ERS revised its reports for 31 states, issuing up-to-date information on designated multicounty planning and development districts plus Councils of Government, Economic Development Districts, RC&D project areas, and Regional Planning Commissions. New maps of multicounty planning and development districts and a U.S. Directory of local Economic Development Districts and officials were also issued.

* The Rural Development Service, USDA, initiated and developed plans for the Rural Development Leaders School, the first session of which was held in Nebraska in August 1973. The School is designed to lend national focus to rural development through the upgrading of local rural development leaders' skills and knowledge in the rural development process. Regional sessions of the Schools are conducted for approximately 100 selected citizen leaders several times annually. A prime aim of the week-long course is to improve participants' knowledge of the broad array of rural development assistance available and the means to take advantage of it, and to upgrade their skills in community development leadership and organization to assist them in participating in development projects in their home areas.

* Efforts of the Department of Labor and the public Employment Service to improve the delivery of employment and manpower services to rural residents resulted in significant progress in fiscal 1973. Recognizing that practical problems in serving a clientele scattered in relatively low-population areas has meant that rural people have not had the same access to public employment services as city residents, the Employment Service continued work to correct the imbalance and improve services. A training package describing the problems faced by rural jobseekers and suggesting new ways of solving them was developed for State and local ES staffs. A model providing ties between small rural ES offices and fully equipped offices in neighboring cities of up to 50,000 persons was installed in 17 areas and 13 States by the fall of 1973. And the Employment Service further computerized its job placement service, with the result that 34 statewide job banks were in operation by the end of the fiscal year to improve the worker mobility of rural people and others in particular need of wider exposure to job opening listings.

Operation Hitchhike--an exploratory program funded by the Department of Labor for the development of new methods to deliver manpower services to rural residents--was expanded to 18 projects during the year. These consisted of multicounty projects in 17 States plus one Indian Reservation project. Operation Hitchhike, started in fiscal 1972, was designed to deliver manpower services to rural people through cooperative arrangements between State Employment Services and other existing rural institutions, such as Extension Service county offices. In the first 2 years, this pilot project demonstrated that employment services can be provided as economically in thinly populated rural areas as in urban areas.

* In its first year of operation, fiscal 1973, the general revenue sharing program allocated approximately $1.5 billion in financial resources to State and local governments in nonmetropolitan areas. 2/ Resources are allocated on the basis of population, need, and tax effort, with one-third designated to the

2/ A part of these funds represents retroactive payments for fiscal 1972.

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State governments themselves and two-thirds distributed to local governments. No doubt these funds were used for a wide array of priority projects such as health services, recreation, and environmental protection. Under the program, funds were made available to States and localities with a minimum of restrictions in the belief that State and local governments are in the best position to identify and solve local problems.

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As the foregoing highlights illustrate and as the following pages document in detail, fiscal 1973 was a year of increased and improved effort to expand services to the residents of rural America. It was also a year of even greater promise, with the Rural Development Act going into operation, with important legislative proposals before the Congress that would complement the Act's programs, with an ever-increasing determination on the part of State and local governments and private citizens groups to improve rural America as a place to live and work, with the Congress in its oversight work striving to strengthen legislation and legislated programs aimed at rural needs, and with rural development starting itself, as a movement that will not be held back, to take hold all over the country. It is the hope of this Administration that future years will show that the promise of the key year of 1973 was well founded. This is crucial not only for the residents of the smaller cities, towns, and villages and the open country that makes up rural America. It is crucial also for the entire Nation. For development of our rural areas is a vital element of our national efforts to achieve balanced growth, to bring balance to our economic activity and human settlement patterns by widening options related to ways of living and working and to types of communities one chooses to do this in.

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Part II

GOVERNMENT SERVICES TO RURAL AMERICA MEASURED BY FEDERAL OUTLAYS, FISCAL YEAR 1973

SUMMARY

Analyzed in this part of the report are 226 programs which accounted for $215 billion (or 75 percent) of the $285 billion in total Federal outlays for FY 1973. Excluded are classes of outlays having only a minimal impact on development. For analytical purposes, the selected program outlays were divided into five program categories:

(1) Agriculture and Natural Resources--direct payments to farmers, conservation programs, and farm loan programs of the Department of Agriculture and the parks and forest programs of the Department of the Interior;

(2) Community Development--programs in urban renewal, loans or grants for economic development, small businesses, environmental protection, community facilities, and transportation, and revenue sharing;

(3) Housing--the housing grant and loan programs of the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and USDA, the home mortgage insurance programs of HUD, housing loans of the Veterans Administration, and the Indian housing grant program of the Interior Department.

(4) Human Resource Development--programs in income maintenance (such as social security and welfare), education, vocational rehabilitation, health services, employment opportunities and manpower training and development; and

(5) Defense, Space, and Atomic Energy--all programs of the Department of Defense, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), and the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC).

Federal outlays from the 226 programs are measured according to their distribution among substate planning and development districts grouped into six categories along an urban-to-rural dimension. The categories range from districts containing at least part of a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) having 1 million or more people to a totally nonmetro district having less than 25,000 urban residents.

In Federal programs selected for this analysis, over three-fourths (78.8 percent) of outlays accrued to the two most urban district groups. However, 77.3 percent of the U.S. population resided in these two district groups, suggesting that per capita outlays for these two groups were only slightly higher than the U.S. per capita figure. In fact, on a per capita basis, Federal outlays did not vary greatly across the six groups of substate planning and development districts. Per capita Federal outlays totaled $1,059 at the U.S.

level and ranged from $1,083 in lesser metropolitan districts with more than 50 percent of their population residing in SMSA counties to $918 in the lesser metro districts with a majority of the population living in nonmetro counties.

Although the level of per capita Federal outlays was the same in the most urban districts (greater metro) as in the most rural districts (totally nonmetro districts with less than 25,000 urban residents), the composition of Federal outlays accruing to these two district groups was quite different. Whereas outlays for agriculture and natural resources comprised less than 1 percent of total outlays in the greater metro districts, they comprised one-fifth of all Federal outlays in the most rural districts. While program outlays for community development were higher, as a percent of total outlays, in the most rural districts than in the most urban districts, the reverse was true of housing outlays. Federal outlays for human resource development were slightly higher in the most rural districts than in the most urban districts.

The largest difference in the composition of Federal outlays accruing to the most urban districts compared with the most rural districts was in defense outlays. Per capita defense outlays were over three times higher in the most urban than the most rural district group--$399 in contrast to $123. In the most urban district group, more than 1 in 3 dollars of Federal spending was for defense, compared with only slightly more than 1 in 10 dollars in the most rural group.

Across all programs, the per capita level of Federal outlays was virtually the same in districts with substantial 1960-70 population declines as in rapidly growing districts. Per capita outlays in districts whose population declined 5 percent or more during the 1960's totaled $1,178 compared with $1,172 in districts with 1960-70 population growth rates of 13.3 percent or more. But again the program mix was quite different, with the declining districts having substantially greater per capita outlays for agriculture and natural resources, community development, and human resource development than did the rapidly growing districts. On the other hand, outlays for housing and defense were roughly twice as large in the rapidly growing districts as in districts with 5 percent or more population loss during the 1960's.

Grouping districts by 1969 income level revealed that districts whose income ranked in the lowest decile (lowest 10 percent of income) had the lowest per capita Federal outlays over all programs despite having the highest per capita outlays for agriculture and natural resources and for human resource development. But defense outlays in the lowest income district group were only 42 percent of the U.S. average and only 37 percent of the average in districts whose income ranked in the highest 10 percent.

Regionally, per capita Federal outlays were highest in the West ($1,394) and lowest in the North Central region ($846). Again as when districts were grouped along an urban-to-rural dimension, by 1960-70 population growth, or by rank in median family income, much of the regional difference in per capita Federal outlays can be attributed to differences in defense outlays. Per capita defense outlays were over three times higher in the West than in the North Central region.

INTRODUCTION

This part of the report makes extensive use of Federal outlay data for fiscal year 1973 to measure the influence of Federal spending in rural areas compared with urban areas. To measure this influence, substate planning and development districts (outlined in fig. 1) were divided into six categories along an urban-to-rural, or metro-to-nonmetro, dimension. These categories range from substate districts containing at least part of a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (as designated by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB)) having 1 million or more population to a totally nonmetro district having less than 25,000 urban residents. Substate planning districts were selected as the geographical starting point because they are increasingly important in rural development.

The analytical approach in this fifth annual report differs from that in the fourth annual report (which covered fiscal 1972) in the following way: Instead of the substate (multicounty) districts used in the present analysis, the fourth report employed county units arrayed along an urban-to-rural dimension. County units ranged from counties comprising SMSA's of 1 million people or more to totally rural nonmetro counties not adjacent to an SMSA. Fiscal year 1973 outlays distributed across the urban-to-rural county groups are presented in the appendix together with two parallel tables reprinted from the fourth annual report, to permit fiscal 1972 and fiscal 1973 county group comparisons.

Federal Outlay Data

Data compiled for the Executive Office of the President by the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) provide the basis for this analysis. These data are supplied by the various Federal agencies to OEO, which has responsibility for the preparation of the Federal Outlays report. These outlay data are subject to a number of limitations. Nevertheless, they represent the best comprehensive set of data on a geographical basis for detailed Federal program outlays. In using Federal outlay data, this analysis pertains only to that portion of Government-assisted services provided directly through Federal programs. It does not include that portion of programs which are supported by State and local governments, nor does it include the matching contribution of State and local units under the various Federal programs. Thus, the data in this report do not measure the total availability of Government-assisted services but only that share provided through Federal programs.

When evaluating individual Federal programs, and groups of closely related programs, one should keep in mind that there are frequently good reasons for program outlays being sharply at variance with the population distribution between urban and rural districts. Program outlays should be assessed in terms of the relevance of a particular program(s) to problems or deficiencies in rural areas. Many USDA programs are intended to serve farm and rural people, while many other Federal programs are targeted substantially toward the cities--for example, Model Cities and urban housing programs. Location of defense contracts should be related to the location of contractors best qualified to serve the public interest. Social security, public assistance, and Veterans Administration program outlays should be allocated geographically in relation to the location of eligible recipients of these programs. Such considerations make it

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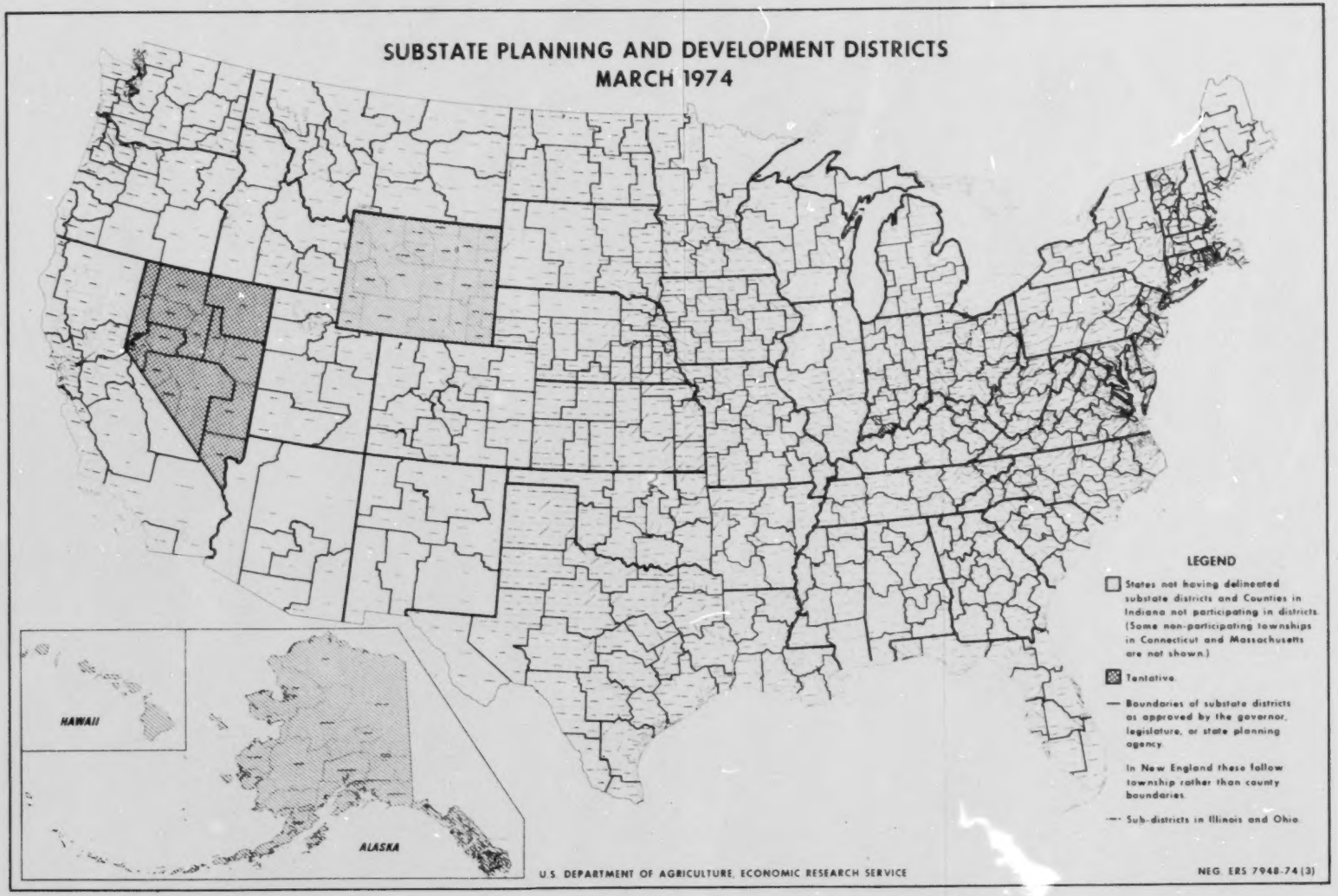
SUBSTATE PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS
MARCH 1974
LEGEND
States not having delineated substate districts and Counties in Indiana not participating in districts. (Some non-participating townships in Connecticut and Massachusetts are not shown.)
Tentative.
Boundaries of substate districts as approved by the governor, legislature, or state planning agency.
In New England these follow township rather than county boundaries.
Sub-districts in Illinois and Ohio.
HAWAII
ALASKA
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE
NEG. ERS 7948-74(3)

Figure 1

impossible to render a clear-cut judgment about the equity of the allocation of most Federal program outlays between rural and urban districts on the basis of data on outlays alone.

To provide a basis for assessing any inequities among one program category with a clearcut target group--the human resource development category--the rural-urban distribution of Federal outlays is compared with the rural-urban distribution of the total population eligible for specific human resource development programs. Such a comparison provides a picture of accessibility of individual Federal programs or groups of programs to rural and urban Americans. For instance, for an individual program, a comparison of the rural-urban distribution of program outlays with that of the program's eligible population provides insights into the ability of the program to reach its target population in rural and urban areas. And, if rural-urban differences in program accessibility do exist, such comparisons may call attention to the need for new program provisions or entirely new programs.

Substate Planning and Development Districts

The substate planning and development districts outlined in figure 1 are official multicounty districts (except in New England, where towns comprise the districts) established by State legislation or executive action or both. The delineation of such districts usually has been done by a planning office located in the executive branch of the State government. For instance, in Alabama, the substate districting was mandated by Act 1126 of 1969. This was followed by executive orders in 1970 and 1971, forming and reforming the Alabama districts. As of March 1974, substate districts had been officially designated in all States except Alaska, Wyoming, Rhode Island, and Nevada. In Nevada tentative designation has been made.

In some States, many districts are coterminous with Economic Development Districts and/or other districts for specific purposes such as those designated for funds from the Economic Development Administration.

Partly in response to the urging of OMB, through Circular A-95 (discussed below), there has been a movement toward the establishment of a single set of multicounty districts, each of which would be served by a multicounty planning agency. At present, a large number of designated substate planning and development districts have a well-staffed planning office at work. In many cases, the A-95 geographic delineation, shown in figure 2, is the same as the States' planning agency's designation of substate planning and development districts (compare the delineations of figs. 1 and 2). The purpose of Circular A-95 (revised November 13, 1973), is to encourage the establishment of A-95 clearinghouses so as to provide a network of State and areawide planning and development clearinghouses that will aid in the coordination of Federal or federally assisted projects and programs through State, areawide, and local planning for orderly growth and development.

A-95 CLEARINGHOUSE AGENCIES
MARCH 1974

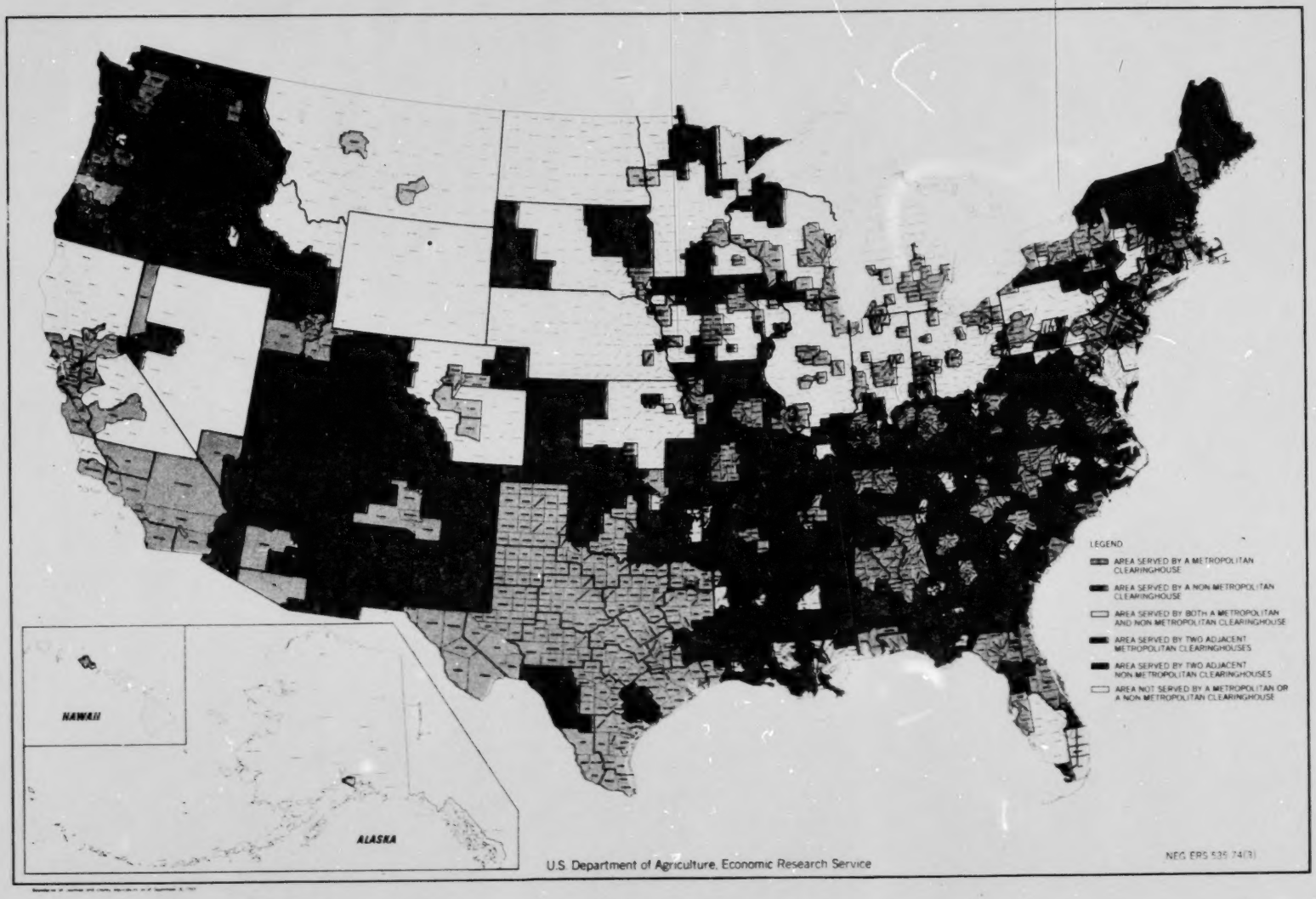
LEGEND
AREA SERVED BY A METROPOLITAN CLEARINGHOUSE
AREA SERVED BY A NON-METROPOLITAN CLEARINGHOUSE
AREA SERVED BY BOTH A METROPOLITAN AND NON-METROPOLITAN CLEARINGHOUSE
AREA SERVED BY TWO ADJACENT METROPOLITAN CLEARINGHOUSES
AREA SERVED BY TWO ADJACENT NON-METROPOLITAN CLEARINGHOUSES
AREA NOT SERVED BY A METROPOLITAN OR A NON-METROPOLITAN CLEARINGHOUSE
HAWAII
ALASKA
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service
NEG. ERS 536-74(3)

Figure 2

Classification of Substate Planning and Development Districts

The substate planning and development districts outlined in figure 1 were grouped into six categories along an urban-to-rural dimension. 3/ These categories, shown geographically in figure 3, are defined as follows:

(1) Greater Metropolitan Districts. Districts containing at least a part of an SMSA of 1 million or more people--

These districts were almost totally comprised of the large metro areas (SMSA's) such as New York City, Los Angeles, and Chicago. In a few cases, these districts contain counties outside the SMSA areas. For instance, the district encompassing the Dallas-Fort Worth area (North Texas State Planning Region) contains six nonmetro counties but the population of these nonmetro counties comprises less than 6 percent of the district's total population. The average 1970 population of the greater metropolitan districts was 2.2 million people (table 1), up 17.7 percent from 1960 (fig. 4). Median family income in 1969 was $10,940--14.1 percent higher than the U.S. figure of $9,590 and highest of all district groups (fig. 5).

(2) Lesser Metropolitan Districts.

(a) Districts with 50 percent or more of the population living in counties within SMSA's of less than 1 million population--

An example is the district encompassing the Charlotte, N.C., SMSA. This district includes three counties of the Charlotte SMSA and five outlying non-SMSA counties. The average 1970 population of these districts was 401,797, 13.8 percent above the 1960 population and slightly above the U.S. population growth rate of 13.3 percent. The median family income was $9,156, which was less than the U.S. figure but higher than the median family income of all district categories except the greater metropolitan districts.

(b) Districts with less than 50 percent of their population residing in counties within SMSA's of less than 1 million people--

An example is the Panhandle State Planning Region, which includes the Amarillo, Tex., SMSA and 23 nonmetro counties in the Texas panhandle. Many of the districts in this group contain only commuter counties of an SMSA, with the central county being in another district. An extreme of this is represented by three districts in eastern Oklahoma--one containing counties of the Fort Smith, Ark., SMSA, the other two including outlying counties of the Tulsa SMSA. In each case, less than one-third of the district population resided in metro counties. Over 50 percent of these districts were in the South. The growth rate of population was 6.2 percent during the 1960's, less than one-half the growth rate of the more metro districts.

3/ In Alaska, Wyoming, and Rhode Island, official district designations have not been made; so that these States could be included in the analyses, unofficial delineations indicated in figure 3 were made. The tentative delineations were used for Nevada.

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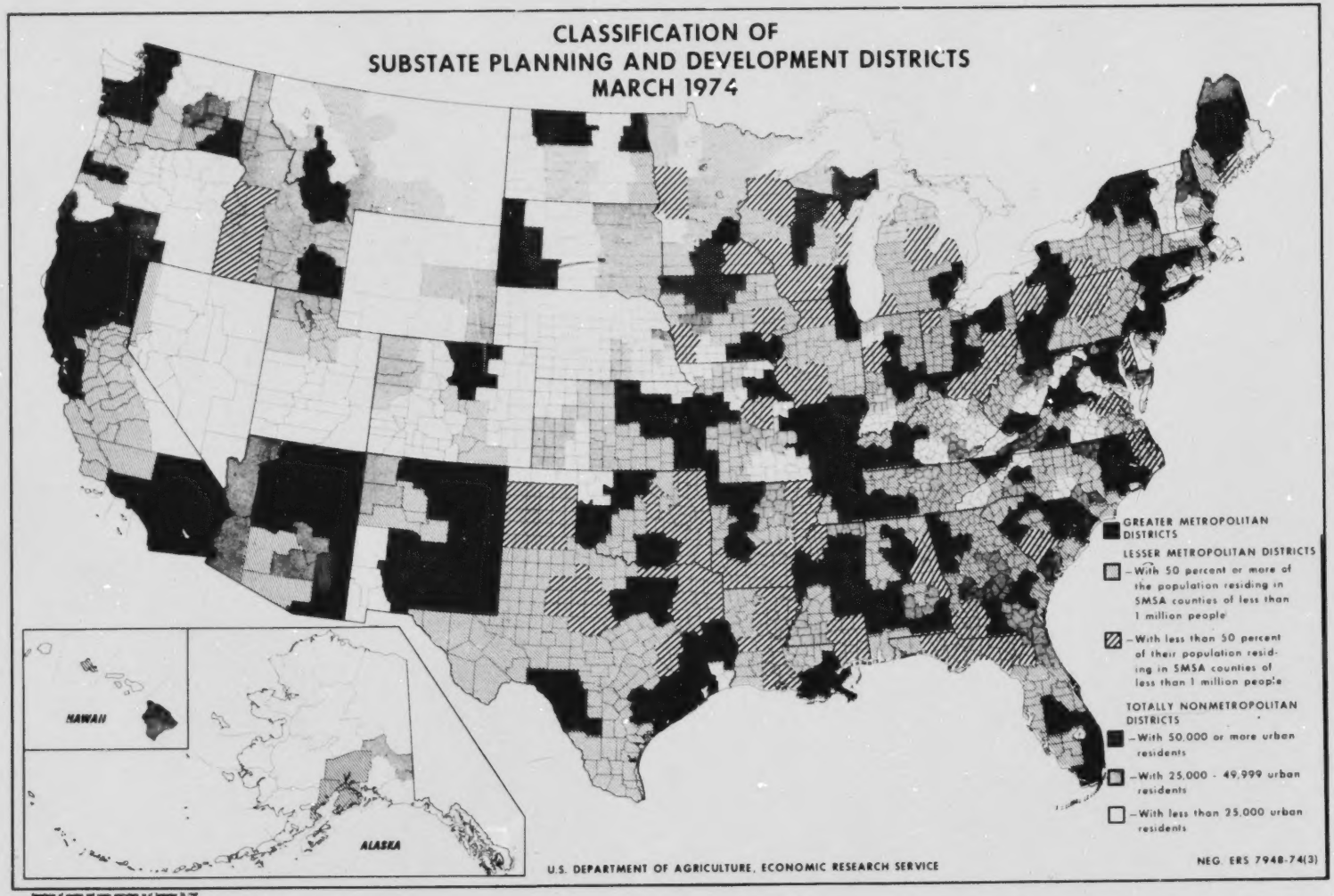
CLASSIFICATION OF
SUBSTATE PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS
MARCH 1974
GREATER METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS
LESSER METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS
– With 50 percent or more of the population residing in SMSA counties of less than 1 million people
– With less than 50 percent of their population residing in SMSA counties of less than 1 million people
TOTALLY NONMETROPOLITAN DISTRICTS
– With 50,000 or more urban residents
– With 25,000 - 49,999 urban residents
– With less than 25,000 urban residents
HAWAII
ALASKA
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE
NEG. ERS 7948-74(3)
AD-404.3

Figure 3

Table 1--Selected characteristics of substate planning and development districts

Item	United States	Greater metropolitan	Lesser metropolitan		Totally nonmetropolitan		
			50 percent or more of the population in SMSA counties	Less than 50 percent of the population in SMSA counties	With 50,000 or more urban residents	With 25,000-49,999 urban residents	With less than 25,000 urban residents
Number of districts, March, 1974	546	41	160	50	94	73	128
Population, 1970 (Thous.)	203,213	92,869	64,288	14,825	17,956	7,251	6,025
Percent of U.S.	100.0	45.7	31.6	7.3	8.8	3.6	3.0
Average per county (Number)	372,185	2,265,105	401,797	296,500	191,017	99,327	47,067
Growth rate, 1960-70 (Pct.)	13.3	17.7	13.8	6.2	5.8	3.9	-.1
Urban population, 1970 (Thous.)	149,279	84,334	44,747	7,433	8,518	2,642	1,603
Percent of total	73.5	90.8	69.6	50.1	47.4	36.4	26.6
Median family income, 1969 (Dols.)	9,590	10,940	9,156	8,056	7,725	7,321	7,349
Median family income, 1959 (Dols.)	5,660	6,550	5,402	4,604	4,362	4,049	4,146
Growth rate, 1959-69 (Pct.)	69.4	67.0	69.5	75.0	77.1	80.8	77.3
	Percent distribution of districts within group						
Census region:							
Northeast	13.9	29.3	15.6	10.0	10.6	8.2	14.1
North Central	29.7	29.3	24.4	36.0	28.7	34.2	32.0
South	35.5	26.8	45.6	52.0	43.6	31.5	15.6
West	20.9	14.6	14.4	2.0	17.0	26.0	38.3
Per capita income, 1969:							
Lowest decile	10.1	0.0	1.2	14.0	16.0	20.6	12.5
2nd to 5th decile	39.9	4.9	32.5	48.0	47.9	41.1	50.8
6th to 9th decile	39.9	26.8	54.4	36.0	34.0	35.6	34.4
Highest decile	10.1	68.3	11.9	2.0	2.1	2.7	2.3
Population, 1970:							
1 million or more	6.6	75.6	2.5	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0
750,000 to 999,999	5.1	14.6	13.1	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
500,000 to 749,999	5.7	4.9	13.8	12.0	1.1	0.0	0.0
250,000 to 499,999	13.7	2.4	30.6	34.0	8.5	0.0	0.0
100,000 to 249,999	35.2	2.4	35.0	46.0	80.8	38.4	6.2
50,000 to 99,999	17.0	0.0	4.4	4.0	8.5	58.9	25.8
25,000 to 49,999	12.6	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	2.7	51.6
Less than 25,000	4.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.4
Population growth, 1960-70:							
Population loss	26.6	4.9	9.4	22.0	28.7	39.7	47.8
0.0 to 4.99 increase	16.3	4.9	14.4	26.0	22.3	15.1	14.8
5.0 to 13.3 increase	28.8	31.7	33.1	36.0	29.8	23.3	21.9
Over 13.3 percent increase	28.4	58.5	43.1	16.0	19.2	21.9	15.6

Source: Census of Population, 1970.

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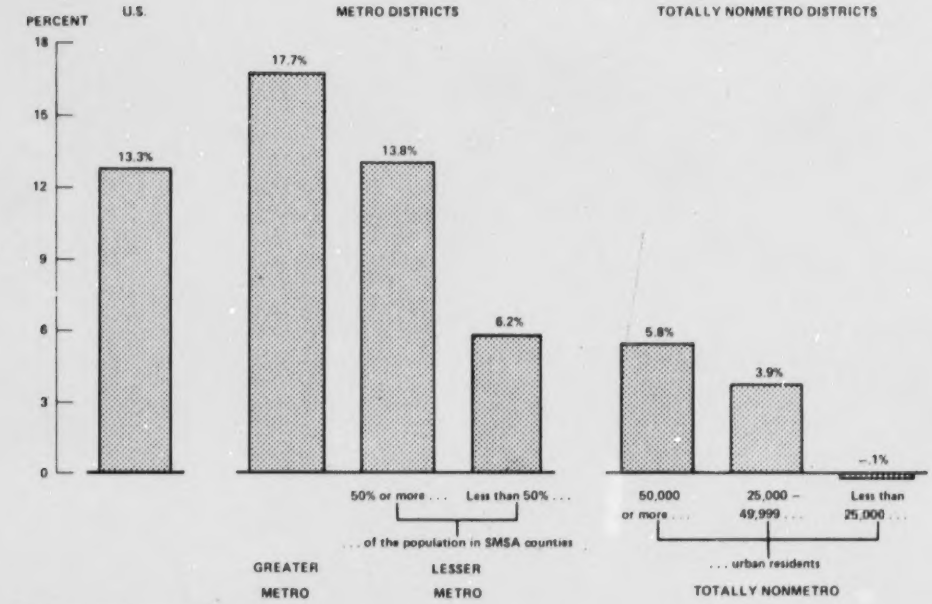
RATE OF POPULATION GROWTH AMONG SUBSTATE PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS, 1960-70



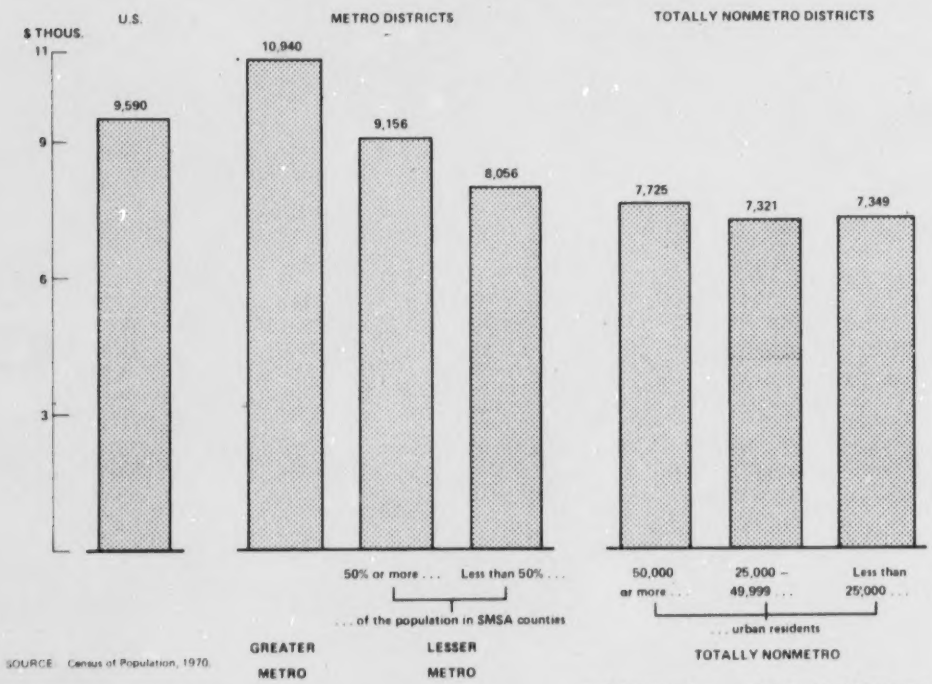
SOURCE: Census of Population, 1970.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. RDS 50 - 74 (8) RURAL DEVELOPMENT SERVICE

Figure 4

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME IN SUBSTATE PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS, 1969



SOURCE: Census of Population, 1970.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. RDS 51 - 74 (8) RURAL DEVELOPMENT SERVICE

Figure 5

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(3) Totally Nonmetropolitan Districts.

(a) Districts with 50,000 or more urban residents--

Typically, these districts are dominated by nonmetro places of up to 50,000 population. These districts contain 5.8 percent of the 1970 population, with the average district's population being 296,500. Almost one-half (47.4 percent) of the population of these districts were urban residents--living in places of 2,500 population or more. The 1960-70 population growth rate was 5.8 percent, less than one-half the U.S. growth rate, but substantially greater than the growth rate of the other totally nonmetro district groups.

(b) Districts with 25,000 to 49,999 urban residents--

These districts were dominated by smaller urban places, with the average district population being 99,327 and just over one-third (36.4 percent) living in urban areas. The population growth rate of this district group during the 1960's was 3.9 percent. In 1969, median family income within these districts was $7,321--23.7 percent below the $9,590 U.S. figure.

(c) Districts with less than 25,000 urban residents--

These districts averaged 47,067 residents in 1970, representing a very slight decline from the 1960 population. Almost 3 in 4 of the residents of these districts lived in rural areas, either in places of less than 2,500 population or in the open country. Median family income in 1969 was $7,349.

Selection of Programs

In fiscal year 1973, all direct Federal outlays totaled $260 billion. In addition, $24.5 billion in Federal guaranteed and insured loans (mainly for subsidized housing programs and mortgage insurance programs, farm loans, and community development loans) were made in fiscal year 1973. Although these monies were not actual Federal outlays, they represent Federal influence on State and local economies and are included with the direct Federal outlays. Of the nearly $285 billion total, $215 billion (75 percent) was selected for analysis in this report. These selected outlays came from 226 Federal programs selected on the basis of (1) their importance relative to total Federal outlays, (2) their relevance in providing public services to the State and substate level, and (3) the reliability of the outlay data to the county level. For instance, all defense-related outlays were included, largely because of their relative importance in the Federal spending picture (accounting for about 33 percent of the total $215 billion in selected Federal outlays in fiscal year 1973) and their influence on local economies. Other programs, such as grants and loans for development of community water and sewer systems, were included because of their obvious relevance to economic development. On the other hand, some programs were excluded from the analysis because county-level data had been derived by mechanical proration. Other programs were excluded because outlays had been assigned to the county of the location of the State agency administering the programs and thus did not approximate final distribution of

the Federal outlays. 4/ The distribution of outlays from each of the 226 selected programs is shown in table 2.

Classification of Programs

The 226 selected programs with total outlays of $215 billion were classified into 5 general program types: (1) Agriculture and natural resources, (2) community development, (3) housing, (4) human resource development, and (5) defense, space, and atomic energy. Fiscal year 1973 Federal outlays for these program types and their share of total were as follows:

General program type	Selected programs	Federal outlays	
	No.	Bil. dols.	Pct. of total
Agriculture and natural resources	49	8.4	3.9
Community development	57	21.6	10.0
Housing	30	19.0	8.8
Human resource development	75	95.5	44.4
Defense, space, and atomic energy	15	70.6	32.8
Total	226	215.2	100.0

Each major program type was divided into several specific program types, and each specific program type was comprised of several individual programs having a common focus. For instance, of the 75 programs providing $95.5 billion for human resource development, grants to States for public assistance programs totaled $6.3 billion, and of the $1.4 billion for 20 health programs, $19.9 million went for areawide grants for comprehensive health planning. Outlays by these major program types are distributed among the substate planning and development district groups in table 3. The distribution by Federal agency is shown in table 4. As mentioned earlier, the distribution of outlays from each of the 226 selected programs is shown in table 2.

Outlays for agriculture and natural resources consisted of USDA funds for direct payments to farmers, farm loans, various farm conservation programs,

4/ Table 2 indicates the individual programs where outlays have been prorated by various methods. In total, 44.6 percent of the selected outlays were from programs where some method of proration was used. However, no serious problems of proration existed in the selected programs. Major prorations among selected programs include (1) welfare programs, where data were prorated on the basis of number of recipients, (2) defense contracts, where outlays were allocated to location of prime contractors, and (3) some where prorations were based on the distribution of employees.

0025

Table 2--Federal outlays by individual programs accruing to substate planning and development districts, fiscal year 1973

Item	Agency	United States	Greater metropolitan	Lesser metropolitan: 50 percent or more of the population in SMSA counties	Lesser metropolitan: Less than 50 percent of the population in SMSA counties	Totally nonmetropolitan: With 50,000 or more urban residents	Totally nonmetropolitan: With 25,000-49,999 urban residents	Totally nonmetropolitan: Less than 25,000 urban residents
COMMERCIAL AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES		Mil. dols.	Percent distribution					
Percent of U.S. Population (1970 Census)		(100.0)	(45.7)	(31.6)	(7.3)	(8.8)	(3.6)	(3.0)
Direct Agriculture Payments								
Feed Grains Production Stabilization	USDA	1,846.3	4.8	25.9	18.4	20.6	14.0	16.4
Cotton Production Stabilization	USDA	813.5	4.2	43.7	23.5	21.4	6.6	.5
Wheat Production Stabilization	USDA	856.0	2.7	17.7	8.9	20.5	18.1	32.1
Sugar Act Program	USDA	83.3	12.8	28.7	14.2	11.8	18.0	14.6
National Wool Act Payments	USDA	65.1	3.8	32.4	5.6	20.2	15.1	23.0
Dairy and Beekeeper Indemnity Payments	USDA	6.8	14.0	39.7	13.6	14.8	11.2	6.7
Crop Insurance Indemnity Payments, FCIC 1/	USDA	26.0	2.8	38.0	14.2	17.7	8.9	18.3
Cropland Diversion								
Cropland Adjustment Program	USDA	49.8	4.7	28.0	18.6	23.1	13.3	12.4
Cropland Adjustment Program-Greenspan	USDA	15/	.8	47.8	28.7	6.5	11.9	4.3
Cropland Adjustment Program-Public access	USDA	1.6	3.3	20.5	13.8	13.4	20.7	28.3
Cropland Conversion Program	USDA	.1	3.9	22.8	15.7	17.6	33.7	6.3
Conservation Reserve Program	USDA	15/	.0	2.9	.0	8.7	35.9	52.6
Farm Loans								
*Irrigation Drain, Other Soil and Water Cons. Loan	USDA	2.5	.0	15.2	14.9	12.6	18.7	38.7
*Soil and Water Loans	USDA	4.5	.6	20.3	12.4	18.8	16.4	31.5
*Farm Ownership Loans	USDA	399.1	1.7	21.7	18.3	22.7	16.2	19.4
*Farm Operating Loans	USDA	402.8	2.7	24.6	21.6	21.5	15.9	13.7
Commodity Loans	USDA	1,413.3	6.2	24.2	19.7	22.9	14.7	12.3
Storage Facility Loans	USDA	156.6	3.8	21.4	17.3	21.3	16.9	19.3
Reseal Storage	USDA	36.9	.6	9.9	9.9	20.8	27.4	31.4
Farm Operating Loans	USDA	51.2	3.1	23.7	21.1	22.5	16.1	13.5
*Recreation Facility Loans	USDA	1.7	16.5	29.4	13.8	19.3	8.8	12.2
Selected Salaries and Staff Expenses, USDA								
S & E, ASCS	USDA	200.9	27.4	26.2	13.1	14.7	9.1	9.4
Cooperative Extension Service, Agriculture 3/	USDA	186.6	26.4	31.8	14.2	14.6	7.5	5.5
S & E, Farmers Home Administration	USDA	104.1	14.9	29.7	14.9	18.2	11.9	10.3
S & E, Rural Electrification Admin	USDA	12.4	68.0	20.0	4.2	3.6	3.8	.4
Resource Conservation and Development, SCS	USDA	15.2	12.0	29.6	15.7	16.9	14.6	11.2
River Basin Surveys and Investigations, SCS	USDA	3.2	45.7	33.3	5.3	11.2	3.9	.5

--Continued

0020

Table 2--Federal outlays by individual programs accruing to substate planning and development districts, fiscal year 1973--Continued

Item	Agency	United States	Greater metropolitan	Lesser metropolitan		Totally nonmetropolitan		
				50 percent or more of the population in SMSA counties	Less than 50 percent of the population in SMSA counties	With 50,000 or more urban residents	With 25,000-49,999 urban residents	Less than 25,000 urban residents
		Mil. dols.	Percent distribution					
COMMERCIAL AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES								
Selected Salaries and Staff Expenses, USDA								
Great Plains Conservation Program, SCS	USDA	5.8	8.5	20.4	3.1	14.3	13.8	39.9
Forest Protection and Utilization, FS 4/	USDA	354.1	19.5	22.9	7.0	21.5	12.5	16.7
Indian Agricultural Extension	Interior	2.3	17.6	36.0	7.1	17.8	9.3	12.2
Natural Resources and Conservation								
Water Bank Act Program	USDA	.3	.0	22.8	16.3	13.7	29.9	17.2
Plant Materials for Conservation	USDA	1.1	31.3	25.8	7.5	2.8	19.3	13.3
Forest Roads and Trails, Forest Service	USDA	143.8	12.9	19.7	3.2	23.8	16.4	24.0
Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations	USDA	124.4	17.3	35.7	15.5	21.0	3.7	6.7
River Basin Surveys and Investigations	USDA	8.4	30.8	40.9	12.1	7.7	6.3	2.1
Snow Surveys and Water Supply Forecasting	USDA	1.5	11.5	23.9	11.1	24.0	17.5	11.9
Watershed Protection Loans	USDA	1.3	.0	34.8	31.6	15.1	.0	18.6
Watershed Planning	USDA	7.1	24.8	43.6	13.2	9.0	6.4	5.0
Rural Environmental Assistance Program	USDA	158.5	6.2	29.3	16.1	20.3	12.7	15.3
Emergency Conservation Measures	USDA	9.5	6.0	37.0	16.4	17.7	10.3	12.6
Appalachian Regional Development Program	USDA	.9	5.3	25.5	22.1	18.3	16.7	12.1
Great Plains Conservation Program	USDA	12.0	1.5	26.4	14.2	11.7	14.8	31.4
Resource Conservation and Development, Planning	USDA	5.5	4.7	18.4	40.4	16.2	11.4	8.9
Soil Survey Program	USDA	26.4	27.8	32.5	10.4	13.2	8.0	8.1
Soil and Water Conservation	USDA	127.4	13.4	31.7	14.0	18.3	10.4	12.1
Parks and Forests	Interior	201.6	34.5	27.4	1.3	15.9	9.1	11.8
Water Resources 5/	Interior	457.3	10.1	36.1	1.2	15.1	16.5	21.0
Wildlife Enhancement 6/	Interior	10.2	15.6	27.8	11.9	23.1	12.8	8.8
Wildlife Restoration 6/	Interior	42.3	18.2	40.4	12.4	9.6	9.0	10.3
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT								
Community Development Loans								
Rural Electric Loans 7/	USDA	228.0	9.9	33.0	12.9	20.7	9.5	14.1
Rural Telephone Loans 7/	USDA	56.0	1.8	32.0	10.1	15.0	16.8	24.4
Rural Telephone Bank Loans 7/	USDA	150.0	5.4	42.7	12.9	18.5	12.4	8.1
*Water and Waste Disp. System Loans	USDA	398.3	6.8	39.0	15.7	22.1	8.6	7.8

--Continued

0021

Table 2--Federal outlays by individual programs accruing to substate planning and development districts, fiscal year 1973--Continued

Item	Agency	United States	Greater metropolitan	Lesser metropolitan		Totally nonmetropolitan		
				50 percent or more of the population in SMSA counties	Less than 50 percent of the population in SMSA counties	With 50,000 or more urban residents	With 25,000-49,999 urban residents	Less than 25,000 urban residents
		Mil. dols.	Percent distribution					
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT								
Community Development Loans								
Economic Development-Loans to Businesses and Development Companies	Commerce	45.8	37.1	17.2	23.2	18.4	2.5	1.7
*Economic Development-Loans to Businesses and Development Companies	Commerce	2.8	98.0	1.1	.0	.0	.0	.8
Economic Opportunity Loans to Small Businesses	SBA	70.6	62.5	23.6	3.0	5.0	2.9	2.9
Loans to State and Local Development Companies	SBA	45.4	32.5	28.5	6.7	12.9	9.2	10.3
Small Business Financial Assistance Prog.	SBA	72.2	44.7	35.6	6.2	6.4	4.4	2.8
Small Business Investment Company Program	SBA	68.9	57.4	37.8	4.6	.0	.0	.2
Disaster Loans	SBA	1,511.7	15.7	51.5	23.5	7.5	1.0	.9
*Economic Opportunity Loans to Small Businesses	SBA	64.5	56.0	25.4	4.6	6.1	3.5	4.3
*Loans to State and Local Development Companies	SBA	27.5	13.5	23.6	9.5	22.8	11.5	19.1
*Small Business Financial Assistance Prog.	SBA	1,609.1	35.2	31.3	9.5	10.9	6.9	6.3
*Disaster Loans	SBA	5.9	3.7	34.0	28.4	23.1	7.9	2.9
Community Development Grants								
Lib Serv-Grants for Public Libraries	HEW	27.2	18.4	56.8	11.6	7.1	1.8	4.3
Comprehensive Planning Assistance to State Agencies 8/	HUD	92.6	19.6	56.0	14.4	7.7	.7	1.6
Water and Sewer Grants	USDA	5.2	.0	21.4	17.4	33.1	12.5	15.6
Comprehensive Areawide Water and Sewer Planning Grants	USDA	.6	9.9	38.3	7.7	16.8	20.4	6.8
Econ. Dev. Administrative Grants	USDA	.7	.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0
Water and Waste Disposal Systems Grants	USDA	29.2	5.5	27.0	16.0	30.5	10.7	10.4
Indian Community Development	Interior	.9	37.9	9.6	2.9	3.8	4.8	41.0
Appalachian Regional Development Programs	Trans.	1.4	6.0	34.9	30.5	25.0	2.7	.8
Operations and Administration, EDA	Commerce	18.2	92.9	7.1	.0	.0	.0	.0
Regional Development Programs	Commerce	.4	99.7	.3	.0	.0	.0	.0

--Continued

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Table 2--Federal outlays by individual programs accruing to substate planning and development districts, fiscal year 1973--Continued

Item	Agency	United States	Greater metropolitan	Lesser metropolitan		Totally nonmetropolitan		
				50 percent or more of the population in SMSA counties	Less than 50 percent of the population in SMSA counties	With 50,000 or more urban residents	With 25,000-49,999 urban residents	Less than 25,000 urban residents
		Mil. dols.	Percent distribution					
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT								
Community Development Grants								
Regional Action Planning Commissions	Commerce	23.7	20.2	39.4	14.7	12.6	6.9	6.2
Economic Development-Grants and Loans, Public Works and Development Facilities	Commerce	143.7	8.1	36.0	17.6	18.7	11.6	7.9
Economic Development-Planning Assistance	Commerce	12.4	6.1	31.8	14.6	18.5	11.5	17.5
Economic Development-Technical Assistance	Commerce	16.9	34.2	40.7	15.3	4.3	2.1	3.5
Economic Development-Public Works Impact Projects	Commerce	62.2	10.0	40.6	21.1	11.0	7.3	10.0
Appalachian Regional Development Programs	Interior	13.1	3.8	87.2	3.6	.3	2.7	2.3
Appalachian Regional Development Programs	HEW	23.7	90.6	4.9	2/	2.1	.1	2.3
Regional Development Programs	HEW	5.6	31.6	29.6	18.2	9.1	3.6	7.9
Appalachian Supplements to Federal Grants-in-Aid	HEW	79.0	6.7	65.0	6.7	15.2	3.8	2.5
Basic Water and Sewer Facilities	HUD	38.5	39.1	41.2	3.6	12.5	3.2	.4
Grants for Law Enforcement Assistance	Justice	895.8	35.5	47.0	7.8	7.5	.6	1.7
Air Pollution Control Program Grants	EPA	41.1	43.8	43.7	7.5	3.7	.5	.8
Solid Waste Planning Grants	EPA	3.6	33.3	29.4	13.2	8.1	6.2	9.8
Construction Grants for Waste Water Treatment Works	EPA	1,554.8	53.7	31.6	1.9	9.4	2.0	1.3
Community Economic Development	OEO	66.1	46.8	35.5	3.6	6.1	5.3	2.8
Community Action	OEO	351.7	52.5	27.7	5.5	7.0	3.0	4.2
Appalachian Local Development District Assistance 9/	Commerce	3.1	5.2	30.2	20.2	22.5	10.8	11.1
Appalachian State Research, Technical Assistance and Demonstration 9/	Commerce	5.5	11.0	60.9	4.2	10.4	1.8	11.6
Indian Industrial Development	Interior	2.4	58.5	20.6	2.9	6.9	3.9	7.2
Health Facilities Construction Grants	HEW	167.5	33.3	39.2	7.7	11.6	2.5	5.6
Indian Health Facilities	HEW	43.6	4.6	12.9	4.4	41.6	4.9	31.5

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Table 2--Federal outlays by individual programs accruing to substate planning and development districts, fiscal year 1973--Continued

Item	Agency	United States	Greater metropolitan	Lesser metropolitan		Totally nonmetropolitan		
				50 percent or more of the population in SMSA counties	Less than 50 percent of the population in SMSA counties	With 50,000 or more urban residents	With 25,000-49,999 urban residents	Less than 25,000 urban residents
		Mil. dols.	Percent distribution					
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT								
Fiscal Assistance to States and Local Governments	Treasury	6,636.3	32.3	44.4	9.1	8.3	2.8	3.2
Transportation								
Highway Planning and Construction	Trans.	4,321.0	38.3	32.7	7.5	10.6	4.8	6.2
Development Highway System-Appalachian Region	Trans.	184.3	.5	21.4	14.5	22.5	7.1	33.9
Highway Studies	Trans.	41.9	21.6	46.4	15.9	9.6	.8	5.8
Highway Beautification	Trans.	40.4	17.7	47.3	19.6	7.9	3.8	3.7
Urban Mass Transportation Fund	Trans.	758.5	93.2	2.4	.1	4.3	2/	.0
Appalachian Development-Highway System 9/	Commerce	.2	.0	33.2	.0	66.8	.0	.0
Urban Renewal								
Urban Renewal Programs	HUD	810.9	48.9	34.3	4.2	10.9	1.0	.7
Neighborhood Facilities	HUD	18.7	34.7	25.3	13.0	19.8	5.2	2.1
Open-Space Land-Undeveloped	HUD	29.4	59.6	32.2	2.3	4.1	1.0	.8
Model Cities	HUD	618.6	63.8	29.0	3.0	2.1	1.7	.4
HOUSING								
Housing Grants								
Farm Labor Housing Grants	USDA	1.7	10.3	29.4	6.6	.0	36.9	16.8
Rural Self-Help Housing, Technical Assistance Grants	USDA	3.7	25.3	43.3	7.2	11.7	5.4	7.2
Self-Help Housing Land Development Loans	USDA	15/	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0
Low-Rent Public Housing	HUD	597.6	73.0	26.6	.1	.3	2/	.0
Housing for the Elderly or Handicapped	HUD	3.9	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Indian Housing Improvement	Interior	10.4	6.6	17.4	10.7	20.5	19.4	25.5
Indian Housing	Interior	2.4	12.4	19.6	12.1	13.5	21.3	21.2
Housing Loans								
*Low-to-Moderate Income Housing Loans	USDA	1,696.0	6.8	33.4	15.3	21.5	13.8	9.2
*Rural Rental Housing Loans	USDA	105.1	8.9	28.5	18.6	18.6	14.1	11.4

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00530

Table 2--Federal outlays by individual programs accruing to substate planning and development districts, fiscal year 1973--Continued

Item	Agency	United States	Greater metropolitan	Lesser metropolitan		Totally nonmetropolitan		
				50 percent or more of the population in SMSA counties	Less than 50 percent of the population in SMSA counties	With 50,000 or more urban residents	With 25,000-49,999 urban residents	Less than 25,000 urban residents
		Mil. dols.	Percent distribution					
HOUSING								
Housing Loans								
*Farm Labor Housing Loans	USDA	10.2	59.4	21.0	6.0	7.9	2.0	3.7
*Very Low Income Housing Repair Loans	USDA	4.3	4.5	22.8	17.1	25.3	11.2	19.0
*Rural Housing Site Loans	USDA	2.3	2.4	19.1	21.6	28.9	6.0	21.9
*Veterans Guaranteed and Insured Loans	VA	8,472.5	55.8	33.7	3.1	4.6	1.4	1.4
*Mortgage Insurance Rental Housing	HUD	126.2	76.0	19.8	.0	3.6	.5	.0
*Mortgage Insurance for Cooperative Housing	HUD	.8	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
*Mortgage Insurance for Urban Renewal Housing	HUD	22.1	33.7	59.0	.0	2.9	.0	4.3
*Mortgage Insurance for Low-to-Moderate Income Housing at Market Interest Rate	HUD	749.1	51.3	31.2	4.3	8.2	3.7	1.3
*Mortgage Insurance for Low-to-Moderate Income Housing at Below Market Interest Rate	HUD	5.7	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
*Mortgage Insurance for Housing Project in Declining Areas	HUD	9.8	62.5	21.0	16.5	.0	.0	.0
*Mortgage Insurance for Elderly Housing	HUD	6.3	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
*Mortgage Insurance for Nursing Homes	HUD	77.8	59.0	28.6	1.6	4.7	5.6	.4
*Mortgage Insurance for Experimental Housing	HUD	8.8	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
*Mortgage Insurance for Condominium Housing	HUD	55.5	72.7	23.7	.0	.7	3.0	.0
*Mortgage Insurance for Rehabilitative Sales Housing	HUD	1.5	21.1	45.6	18.0	15.2	.0	.0
*Insurance for Property Improvement Loans	HUD	591.7	55.0	27.4	6.2	6.2	2.8	2.4
*Home Mortgage Insurance	HUD	4,866.7	49.1	39.4	4.1	4.8	1.5	1.0
*Mortgage Insurance for Rental Housing Assistance	HUD	1,430.6	53.1	34.0	4.0	5.7	1.3	1.9
*Mortgage Insurance for Multi-Family Supplement Loans	HUD	1.3	66.6	8.1	.0	25.3	.0	.0
*Mortgage Insurance for Non-profit Hospitals	HUD	150.8	17.8	68.8	.0	13.4	.0	.0
*Mortgage Insurance for Group Practice Facilities	HUD	5.2	89.2	.0	10.8	.0	.0	.0
HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT								
Elementary and Secondary Education								
Indian Education-Grants to LEA's	HEW	11.3	8.7	19.7	9.6	20.5	19.5	22.1
Educationally Deprived Children-LEA	HEW	1,316.3	43.2	27.3	8.5	11.7	5.3	4.1

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Table 2--Federal outlays by individual programs accruing to substate planning and development districts, fiscal year 1973--Continued

Item	Agency	United States	Greater metropolitan	Lesser metropolitan		Totally nonmetropolitan		
				50 percent or more of the population in SMSA counties	Less than 50 percent of the population in SMSA counties	With 50,000 or more urban residents	With 25,000-49,999 urban residents	Less than 25,000 urban residents
		Mil. dols.	Percent distribution					
HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT								
Elementary and Secondary Education								
Educationally Deprived Children-Migrant	HEW	70.7	10.5	63.5	17.3	6.2	1.2	1.2
Dropout Prevention	HEW	8.2	74.3	10.6	2.2	6.6	3.0	3.3
Follow-Through	HEW	52.9	46.5	30.9	7.0	7.8	3.3	4.5
Child Development-Head Start	HEW	360.6	33.9	33.4	9.4	13.0	6.1	4.3
Bilingual Education	HEW	32.9	53.9	28.6	3.4	8.0	2.5	3.5
Education Opportunity Grants	HEW	205.6	42.8	31.8	10.5	7.8	4.3	2.8
Health								
Comprehensive Health Planning-Areawide Grants	HEW	19.9	39.5	39.1	8.8	7.9	3.2	1.6
CHP Public Health Services Formula Grants	HEW	74.6	26.1	49.2	7.5	12.1	1.8	3.4
Crippled Children Services 1/	HEW	108.5	35.7	29.4	13.1	10.7	6.0	5.2
Family Planning Projects	HEW	99.3	49.4	35.3	1.5	6.9	2.1	4.8
Health Services Development Project Grants	HEW	107.8	62.2	30.6	1.9	2.5	2.2	.7
Indian Health Services	HEW	1.5	48.5	46.4	.0	5.1	.0	.0
Indian Sanitation Facilities	HEW	.1	.0	1.7	.0	.0	98.3	.0
Maternal and Child Health Services 1/	HEW	9.9	48.9	28.4	8.2	7.3	3.5	3.7
Maternity and Infant Care Projects	HEW	82.9	64.7	22.2	.4	9.9	1.3	1.6
Migrant Health Grants	HEW	23.1	17.8	51.4	9.2	16.3	2.9	2.4
Mental Health-Community Assistance Narcotic Addiction and Drug Treatment	HEW	53.7	68.3	28.0	1.6	1.9	.2	.0
Mental Health-Community Mental Health Centers	HEW	172.4	53.8	26.7	7.6	6.5	2.7	2.7
Comprehensive Health Services	OEO	77.1	57.3	25.2	1.3	5.4	7.1	3.8
Family Planning	OEO	14.9	44.2	33.1	10.5	8.5	1.9	1.8
Drug Rehabilitation	OEO	19.7	73.7	21.5	1.0	1.8	2/	2.1
Health Services Delivery	HEW	174.8	83.1	13.5	.8	1.3	.6	.7
Health Services-Planning and Development	HEW	135.4	63.9	26.2	4.1	3.5	1.5	.9
Indian Health Services	HEW	155.8	5.7	33.1	6.4	17.8	14.9	22.0
Mental Health-Alcohol Formula Grants	HEW	29.5	17.6	63.6	8.3	7.0	1.4	2.0
Mental Health-Community Assistance Gr. Comprehensive Alcohol, SE	HEW	1.2	44.1	31.9	22.8	.0	1.2	.0

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0032

Table 2--Federal outlays by individual programs accruing to substate planning and development districts, fiscal year 1973--Continued

Item	Agency	United States	Greater metropolitan	Lesser metropolitan		Totally nonmetropolitan		
				50 percent or more of the population in SMSA counties	Less than 50 percent of the population in SMSA counties	With 50,000 or more urban residents	With 25,000-49,999 urban residents	Less than 25,000 urban residents
		Mil. dols.	Percent distribution					
HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT								
Welfare								
Public Assistance-Maintenance Assistance (State AI)	HEW	6,340.7	52.2	27.0	7.0	8.1	3.1	2.6
Child Welfare Services 1/	HEW	44.7	36.8	31.7	9.7	11.6	5.3	4.9
Public Assistance-Social Services 1/	HEW	1,633.9	53.6	25.6	7.4	7.5	3.0	2.9
Work Incentives Program-Child Care	HEW	.5	94.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	5.7
Indian Social Service Child Welfare	Interior	6.0	2/	15.8	.1	34.4	21.5	28.2
Indian Social Service	Interior	48.3	2.9	13.9	4.3	49.0	12.0	17.9
Food Stamp Bonus Coupons	USDA	2,201.7	40.9	30.4	8.8	11.7	5.1	3.2
Medical Assistance Program 1/	HEW	5,145.7	55.9	25.3	6.3	7.1	2.9	2.5
Social Security and Other Retirements								
Special Benefits for Disabled Coal Miners	HEW	965.8	16.0	41.6	6.9	18.3	4.7	12.5
Health Insurance for Aged-Hospital Insur.	HEW	6,578.0	46.7	30.1	6.9	8.0	4.2	4.1
Health Insurance for Aged-Supplemental Medical Insurance	HEW	2,392.3	47.9	29.6	6.4	7.7	4.1	4.2
Social Security-Disability Insurance	HEW	5,188.9	41.1	32.8	8.0	10.4	4.1	3.6
Social Security-Retirement Insurance	HEW	30,595.4	45.8	30.7	7.4	9.0	3.9	3.3
Social Security-Survivor Insurance	HEW	10,948.8	44.6	31.4	7.7	9.3	3.7	3.2
Social Insurance Program for Railroad Workers 10/	RRB	3,539.4	38.6	34.9	7.9	10.6	4.1	3.8
Veterans Disability Pension 1/	VA	1,439.4	41.2	33.9	8.1	9.9	3.8	3.1
Dependency and Indemnity and Death Compensation 1/	VA	693.4	44.1	33.9	6.8	8.9	3.5	2.8
Veterans Death Pension 1/	VA	1,072.5	44.2	33.1	7.4	9.1	3.4	2.7
Veterans Disability Compensation 1/	VA	3,037.7	45.5	33.0	6.9	8.4	3.4	2.8
Veterans Insurance and Indemnities 1/	VA	702.3	50.3	30.3	6.1	7.4	3.1	2.7
Civilian Service Retirement and Disability Fund 11/	CSC	4,470.1	48.6	30.5	5.8	7.9	3.8	3.4
Employee Health Benefits Fund, CSC	CSC	1,414.5	99.3	.7	.0	.0	2/	.0
Employee Life Insurance Fund	CSC	338.1	98.5	1.5	.0	.0	.0	.0

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Table 2--Federal outlays by individual programs accruing to substate planning and development districts, fiscal year 1973--Continued

Item	Agency	United States	Greater metropolitan	Lesser metropolitan		Totally nonmetropolitan		
				50 percent or more of the population in SMSA counties	Less than 50 percent of the population in SMSA counties	With 50,000 or more urban residents	With 25,000-49,999 urban residents	Less than 25,000 urban residents
		Mil. dols.	Percent distribution					
HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT								
Employment Opportunities, Manpower Training and Development								
Manpower Development and Training-Inst. Training	HEW	123.1	21.8	56.4	11.4	8.0	.5	1.9
Manpower Training, OEO	HEW	14.3	46.3	30.4	4.5	4.9	5.5	8.3
On-the-Job Training	Labor	50.9	80.6	14.3	2.0	1.4	.3	1.5
MDTA-Institutional Training	Labor	290.9	46.5	35.0	6.4	6.6	2.7	2.7
Placement Services-Administration	Labor	343.2	44.7	36.2	7.0	6.7	2.6	2.8
Concentrated Employment Program	Labor	122.9	54.8	33.8	4.0	5.1	.8	1.5
Job Opportunities in Private Business Sector	Labor	61.7	48.9	34.2	5.9	6.1	1.7	3.2
Neighborhood Youth Corps	Labor	296.8	45.5	29.5	5.8	8.0	7.3	3.9
Work Incentive Program	Labor	192.9	31.0	51.3	6.1	9.1	1.0	1.4
Public Service Careers	Labor	32.0	32.3	47.2	8.7	4.8	4.2	2.7
Operation Mainstream	Labor	66.8	25.7	24.9	11.4	14.2	11.5	12.3
Unemployment Insurance	Labor	806.8	40.5	38.4	8.0	7.4	2.5	3.3
Federal Employee Injury Compensation 12/	Labor	218.8	48.2	34.4	5.0	7.2	2.5	2.7
Job Corps Administrative	Labor	140.8	45.0	20.6	4.4	20.2	1.5	8.3
Public Employment Program	Labor	1,201.0	54.4	34.0	4.3	4.8	.5	2.0
Advances to Extended Unemployment Comp	Labor	116.0	52.9	36.5	2.2	4.9	1.3	2.2
Indian Employment Assistance	Interior	40.5	28.1	15.2	9.2	18.3	14.2	15.0
Others								
Indian Programs (Community Action, EFMS)	OEO	20.7	10.2	15.6	.7	44.0	10.8	18.6
Foster Grand-Parents	ACTION	20.6	33.8	39.8	12.8	9.1	1.6	3.0
Retired Senior Volunteer Program	ACTION	18.5	31.4	33.8	9.9	11.4	6.7	6.8
VISTA	ACTION	24.5	86.5	8.4	1.8	1.9	.7	.7
Legal Services	OEO	65.9	65.1	26.0	1.0	5.0	1.2	1.7
Migrant and Seasonal Farm Worker Assistance	OEO	38.9	29.1	47.4	14.4	3.4	4.3	1.4
Older Persons, Opportunities and Services	OEO	8.4	38.8	26.4	6.9	11.1	5.7	11.0

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0038

Table 2--Federal outlays by individual programs accruing to substate planning and development districts, fiscal year 1973--Continued

Item	Agency	United States	Greater metropolitan	Lesser metropolitan: 50 percent or more of the population in SMSA counties	Lesser metropolitan: Less than 50 percent of the population in SMSA counties	Totally nonmetropolitan: With 50,000 or more urban residents	Totally nonmetropolitan: With 25,000-49,999 urban residents	Totally nonmetropolitan: Less than 25,000 urban residents
		Mil. dols.	Percent distribution					
DEFENSE								
Defense Payroll								
Civilian Pay 3/	Defense	11,428.6	43.6	44.8	3.3	6.0	1.3	1.1
Military Active Duty Pay 3/	Defense	12,417.5	31.2	46.6	4.5	13.3	3.5	1.0
Military Reserve and National Guard Pay 3/	Defense	1,230.7	39.7	38.1	6.4	9.9	3.5	2.4
Military Retired Pay 1/	Defense	4,121.6	41.8	42.9	5.2	6.5	2.2	1.4
Defense Contracts								
Military Prime Supply Contracts 13/	Defense	17,014.7	67.8	23.1	4.6	3.2	.9	.5
Military Prime Rdte. Contracts 13/	Defense	6,218.7	80.9	15.7	.4	2.3	.3	.4
Military Prime Service Contracts 13/	Defense	5,643.4	56.9	26.7	3.6	8.0	4.1	.7
Military Prime Construction Contracts 13/	Defense	1,249.1	31.4	46.0	4.0	12.4	4.1	2.1
Civilian Function Prime Contracts 13/	Defense	1,789.8	42.3	33.9	6.2	9.2	4.3	4.2
Prime Contracts of Less then $10,000 14/	Defense	3,746.7	47.7	38.8	2.3	9.1	1.2	.8
Atomic Energy Commission								
Operational Program Direction	AEC	2,380.2	37.9	34.5	9.4	9.6	3.9	4.7
Plant and Capital Equipment	AEC	428.1	39.0	39.9	6.9	8.0	3.7	2.5
NASA								
Research and Program Management	NASA	652.2	54.1	44.2	.1	.1	.0	1.5
Construction of Facilities, NASA	NASA	52.9	61.3	34.6	.9	.1	.5	2.5
Research and Development, NASA	NASA	2,247.0	81.7	16.2	1.2	.4	.2	.3

1/ Prorated on the basis of special groups to county and city levels, e.g. recipients, field stations, State employees, veterans, etc. 2/ Less than .05 percent. 3/ Prorated to State, county and city by geographic distribution of employees. 4/ Prorated by estimated obligation to State, county, and city levels. 5/ Prorated to State, county, and city by payroll costs except for large expenditures which are actual to the area. 6/ Outlays are allocated or identified to the location of the duty station where the costs are incurred. 7/ Prorated to county level based on last year's survey of consumers and subscribers by county. 8/ Prorated to county and city levels according to prior years' distribution. 9/ Allocated equally to counties within each redevelopment district located in 13 Appalachian States. 10/ State total based on statistical tabulations derived from monthly accounting totals; city and county totals projected from December payments of prior fiscal year to arrive at full year totals; records of city and county payment distribution maintained on Zip Code basis. 11/ State totals are based on average monthly annuities applied to the national figure. Proration to counties and cities is based on population. 12/ 15 percent of the outlay prorated to county and city levels based on 85 percent of outlays that is actual. 13/ Outlays are allocated or identified to the location of the prime contractor's main office. 14/ Outlays are allocated or identified to the location of the purchasing office. 15/ Less than $50,000.

* Influence of Federal activities.

Source: Office of Economic Opportunity data.

Table 3--Distribution of selected Federal outlays by program type across substate planning and development districts, fiscal year 1973

Program type	United States	Greater metropolitan	Lesser metropolitan: 50 percent or more of the population in SMSA counties	Lesser metropolitan: Less than 50 percent of the population in SMSA counties	Totally nonmetropolitan: With 50,000 or more urban residents	Totally nonmetropolitan: With 25,000-49,999 urban residents	Totally nonmetropolitan: Less than 25,000 urban residents
	Mil. dols.	Percent distribution					
Agriculture and Natural Resources							
Direct agricultural payments	3,697.0	4.3	28.2	17.0	20.5	13.4	16.6
Cropland diversion	51.6	4.5	27.7	18.4	22.7	13.6	12.9
Farm loans, total	2,468.3	4.6	23.4	19.5	22.5	15.5	14.5
Federal influence	810.5	2.2	23.1	19.9	22.0	16.0	16.7
Selected salaries and staff expenses, USDA	884.6	22.8	26.4	10.9	17.7	10.5	11.7
Natural resources and conservation	1,339.7	15.3	31.6	7.0	17.4	12.5	16.1
Total, excluding Federal influence	7,630.8	8.7	27.6	15.0	20.1	13.3	15.2
Total, including Federal influence	8,441.2	8.1	27.2	15.5	20.3	13.6	15.4
Community Development							
Community development loans, total	4,356.7	24.1	39.2	15.0	11.3	5.2	5.1
Federal influence	2,108.2	30.1	32.4	10.5	13.0	7.2	6.7
Community development grants	3,730.4	41.9	37.1	5.8	9.7	2.5	2.9
Fiscal assistance to State and local governments	6,636.3	32.2	44.4	9.1	8.3	2.8	3.2
Transportation	5,346.3	44.5	28.2	6.8	10.1	4.2	6.3
Urban renewal	1,477.6	55.2	31.9	3.8	7.2	1.3	.6
Total, excluding Federal influence	19,439.1	37.6	37.7	8.6	9.1	3.0	3.8
Total, including Federal influence	21,547.3	36.9	37.2	8.8	9.5	3.4	4.1
Housing							
Housing grants	619.8	71.4	26.3	1/	.8	.6	.6
Housing loans (Federal influence)	18,400.0	48.7	35.1	4.8	6.6	2.8	2.1
Total	19,019.8	49.4	34.8	4.6	6.5	2.7	2.0
Human Resource Development							
Elementary and secondary education	2,058.6	40.6	30.1	9.0	11.2	5.2	4.0
Health	1,362.2	50.4	29.2	4.7	7.3	3.8	4.6
Welfare	10,275.8	50.0	27.5	7.4	9.0	3.6	2.9
Medical assistance	5,145.7	55.9	25.3	6.3	7.0	2.9	2.5
Social Security and other retirements	72,376.6	46.2	30.6	7.1	8.9	3.8	3.4
Employment opportunity and manpower training and development	4,119.4	46.2	35.4	6.0	7.1	2.3	3.0
Others	197.4	47.4	29.1	6.0	9.7	3.5	4.3
Total	95,535.6	47.0	30.2	7.1	8.8	3.7	3.3
Defense, Space and Atomic Energy							
Defense payrolls	29,198.3	37.9	45.0	4.2	9.3	2.4	1.1
Defense contracts	35,662.4	63.7	25.4	3.5	5.1	1.6	.8
Atomic Energy Commission	2,808.3	38.1	35.4	9.0	9.3	3.8	4.4
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	2,951.9	75.2	22.7	1.0	1/	1/	.6
Total	70,621.0	52.5	33.8	3.9	6.8	2.0	1.0
GRAND TOTAL	215,164.9	46.5	32.4	6.3	8.4	3.4	3.0

1/ Less than .50.

Source: Office of Economic Opportunity data.

0036

Table 4--Distribution of selected Federal outlays, by agency, accruing to substate planning and development districts, fiscal year 1973

Agency	United States	Greater metropolitan	Lesser metropolitan		Totally nonmetropolitan		
			50 percent or more of the population in SMSA counties	Less than 50 percent of the population in SMSA counties	With 50,000 or more urban residents	With 25,000-49,999 urban residents	Less than 25,000 urban residents
	Mil. dols.	Percent distribution					
Department of Agriculture	12,621	13.1	28.9	15.0	19.3	11.9	11.9
Department of Commerce	335	20.0	33.1	17.2	14.8	7.8	7.0
Department of Defense	64,861	52.1	34.2	3.8	7.0	2.0	.9
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	73,628	46.3	30.2	7.3	9.0	3.8	3.5
Department of Housing and Urban Development	10,320	52.2	35.8	3.9	5.5	1.6	1.1
Department of the Interior	837	16.9	32.1	2.7	17.2	13.7	17.4
Department of Justice	896	35.5	47.0	7.8	7.5	.6	1.7
Department of Labor	3,942	47.2	35.0	5.8	6.9	2.2	2.9
Department of Transportation	5,347	44.5	28.2	6.8	10.1	4.2	6.3
Atomic Energy Commission	2,808	38.1	35.4	9.0	9.3	3.8	4.4
Environmental Protection Agency	1,599	53.4	31.9	2.0	9.3	2.0	1.3
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	2,952	75.2	22.7	1.0	.3	.2	.6
Office of Economic Opportunity	663	51.3	28.7	4.7	7.4	3.8	4.0
Railroad Retirement Board	2,539	38.6	34.9	7.9	10.6	4.1	3.8
Small Business Administration	3,476	28.0	39.9	15.2	9.0	4.1	3.8
Veterans Administration	15,418	50.8	33.4	4.9	6.5	2.3	2.0
ACTION	64	53.4	26.0	7.7	7.0	2.7	3.2
Department of the Treasury	6,636	32.3	44.4	9.1	8.3	2.8	3.2
Civil Service Commission	6,223	62.8	22.2	4.2	5.7	2.7	2.4
Total	215,165	46.5	32.3	6.3	8.4	3.4	3.0

Source: Office of Economic Opportunity data.

0053

and Interior Department funds for parks and forests. Community development outlays included (1) development loans and grants from the Small Business Administration, the Office of Economic Opportunity, and the Departments of Commerce, Housing and Urban Development, Agriculture, Health, Education, and Welfare, the Interior, and Justice, (2) highway and mass transportation funds from the Department of Transportation, (3) urban renewal funds from HUD, (4) Environmental Protection Agency grants, and (5) fiscal assistance to State and local governments (revenue sharing) from the Treasury Department.

Housing outlays were divided into the grant programs of HUD, USDA, and Interior (Indian housing); housing loan programs of USDA and VA; and the home mortgage insurance programs of HUD. Human resource development programs included a wide variety of programs including those for elementary and secondary education, health, welfare, medical assistance (Medicaid), social security, and employment. Department of Defense payrolls and contracts and all outlays of NASA and AEC were grouped to form the last category of Federal outlays.

0036

DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL OUTLAYS

In Federal programs selected for this analysis, over three-fourths (78.8 percent) of outlays accrued to the two most urban district groups--the greater metro districts and the lesser metro districts with more than 50 percent living in SMSA counties (table 5). However, 77.3 percent of the U.S. population resided in these two district groups, suggesting that per capita outlays for these two groups were only slightly higher than the U.S. per capita figure. In fact, on a per capita basis, Federal outlays did not vary greatly across the six groups of substate planning and development districts. Per capita Federal outlays totaled $1,059 at the U.S. level and ranged from $1,083 in lesser metropolitan districts with more than 50 percent of their population residing in SMSA counties to $918 in the lesser metro districts with a majority of the population living in nonmetro counties (fig. 6).

Although per capita Federal outlays were the same in the most urban districts (greater metro) as in the most rural districts (totally nonmetro districts with less than 25,000 urban residents), the composition of Federal outlays accruing to these two district groups was quite different (table 6). Whereas outlays for agriculture and natural resources comprised less than 1 percent of total outlays in the greater metro districts, they comprised one-fifth of all Federal outlays in the most rural districts. Program outlays for community development were higher, as a percentage of total outlays, in the most rural districts than in the most urban districts. The reverse was true of housing outlays. Federal outlays for human resource development were slightly higher in the most rural districts than in most urban districts. The largest

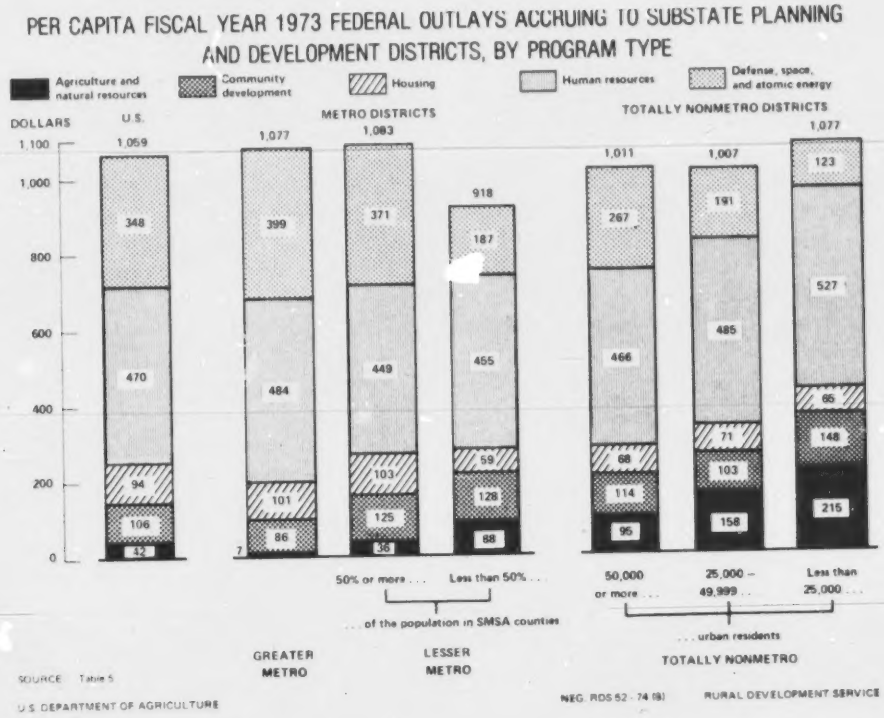

Figure 6

Table 5--Distribution and composition of selected Federal outlays in substate planning and development districts, fiscal year 1973

Item	United States	Greater metropolitan	Lesser metropolitan		Totally nonmetropolitan		
			50 percent or more of the population in SMSA counties	Less than 50 percent of the population in SMSA counties	With 50,000 or more urban residents	With 25,000-49,999 urban residents	Less than 25,000 urban residents
	Percent of U.S. total						
Population	100.0	45.7	31.6	7.3	8.8	3.6	3.0
Federal outlays, total	100.0	46.5	32.3	6.3	8.4	3.4	3.0
Agriculture and natural resources	100.0	8.1	27.2	15.5	20.3	13.6	15.4
Community development	100.0	36.9	37.2	8.8	9.5	3.4	4.1
Housing	100.0	49.4	34.8	4.6	6.5	2.7	2.0
Human resource development	100.0	47.0	30.2	7.1	8.8	3.7	3.3
Defense	100.0	52.5	33.8	3.9	6.8	2.0	1.0
	Per capita (Dollars)						
Federal outlays, total	1,059	1,077	1,083	918	1,011	1,007	1,077
Agriculture and natural resources	42	7	36	88	95	158	215
Community development	106	86	125	128	114	103	148
Housing	94	101	103	59	68	71	65
Human resource development	470	484	449	455	466	485	527
Defense	348	399	371	187	267	191	123
	Percent of total outlay accruing to group						
Federal outlays, total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture and natural resources	4.0	0.6	3.3	9.6	9.4	15.7	20.0
Community development	10.0	7.9	11.5	13.9	11.3	10.2	13.7
Housing	8.9	9.4	9.5	6.4	6.7	7.1	6.0
Human resource development	44.4	44.9	41.5	49.6	46.1	48.2	48.9
Defense	32.9	37.1	34.3	20.4	26.4	19.0	11.4

Source: Office of Economic Opportunity data.

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Table 6--Per capita Federal outlays by program type accruing to substate planning and development districts, fiscal year 1973

Item	United States	Greater metropolitan	Lesser metropolitan: 50 percent or more of the population in SMSA counties	Lesser metropolitan: Less than 50 percent of the population in SMSA counties	Totally nonmetropolitan: With 50,000 or more urban residents	Totally nonmetropolitan: With 25,000-49,999 urban residents	Totally nonmetropolitan: Less than 25,000 urban residents
	Dollars						
Agriculture and Natural Resources							
Direct agricultural payments	18	2	16	42	42	68	102
Cropland diversion	1/	1/	1/	1	1	1	1
Farm loans, total	12	1	9	32	31	53	59
Federal influence	4	1/	3	11	10	18	22
Selected salaries and staff expenses, USDA	4	2	4	6	9	13	17
Natural resources and conservation	7	2	7	6	13	23	36
Total, excluding Federal influence	38	7	33	77	86	140	193
Total, including Federal influence	42	7	36	88	95	158	215
Community Development							
Community development loans, total	21	11	27	44	27	31	37
Federal influence	10	7	11	15	15	21	23
Community development grants	18	17	22	15	20	13	18
Fiscal assistance to State and local governments	33	23	46	41	31	25	35
Transportation	26	26	24	25	30	31	56
Urban renewal	7	9	7	4	6	3	1
Total, excluding Federal influence	96	79	114	113	99	82	124
Total, including Federal influence	106	86	125	128	114	103	148
Housing							
Housing grants	3	5	3	1/	1/	1/	1
Housing loans (Federal influence)	91	96	100	59	68	70	64
Total	94	101	103	59	68	71	65
Human Resource Development							
Elementary and secondary education	10	9	10	13	13	15	14
Health	7	7	6	4	6	7	10
Welfare	51	55	44	51	51	51	49
Medical assistance	25	31	20	22	20	20	21
Social Security and other retirements	356	360	345	347	359	378	410
Employment opportunity and manpower training and development	20	21	23	17	16	13	21
Others	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	470	484	449	455	466	485	527
Defense							
Defense payrolls	144	119	204	83	152	98	55
Defense contracts	175	245	141	85	101	78	45
Atomic Energy Commission	14	12	15	17	15	15	20
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	15	24	10	2	1	1	3
Total	348	399	371	187	267	191	123
GRAND TOTAL	1,059	1,077	1,083	918	1,011	1,007	1,077

1/ Less than $ .50.

Source: Office of Economic Opportunity data.

0041

difference in the composition of the package of Federal outlays accruing to the most urban districts compared with the most rural districts was in defense outlays. Per capita defense outlays were over three times higher in the most urban district group than in the most rural--$399 in contrast to $123. In the most urban district group, more than 1 in 3 dollars of Federal spending was for defense, compared with only slightly more than 1 in 10 dollars in the most rural group.

Across all programs, the per capita level of Federal outlays was virtually the same in districts with substantial 1960-70 population declines as in rapidly growing districts (fig. 7). Per capita outlays in districts with population declines of 5 percent or more during the 1960's totaled $1,178 compared with $1,172 in districts with 1960-70 population growth rates of 13.3 percent or more. But again the program mix was quite different, with the declining districts having substantially greater per capita outlays for agriculture and natural resources, for community development, and for human resource development than did the rapidly growing districts. On the other hand, outlays for housing and defense were roughly twice as large in the rapidly growing districts as in districts with population losses of 5 percent or more during the 1960's.

When districts were grouped by 1969 median family income level, it was found that districts whose income ranked in the lowest decile (lowest 10 percent of income) had the lowest per capita Federal outlays over all programs even though they had the highest per capita outlays for agriculture and natural resources and for human resource development (fig. 7). On the other hand, defense outlays in the lowest income group were only 42 percent of the U.S. average and 37 percent of the average in districts whose income ranked in the highest 10 percent.

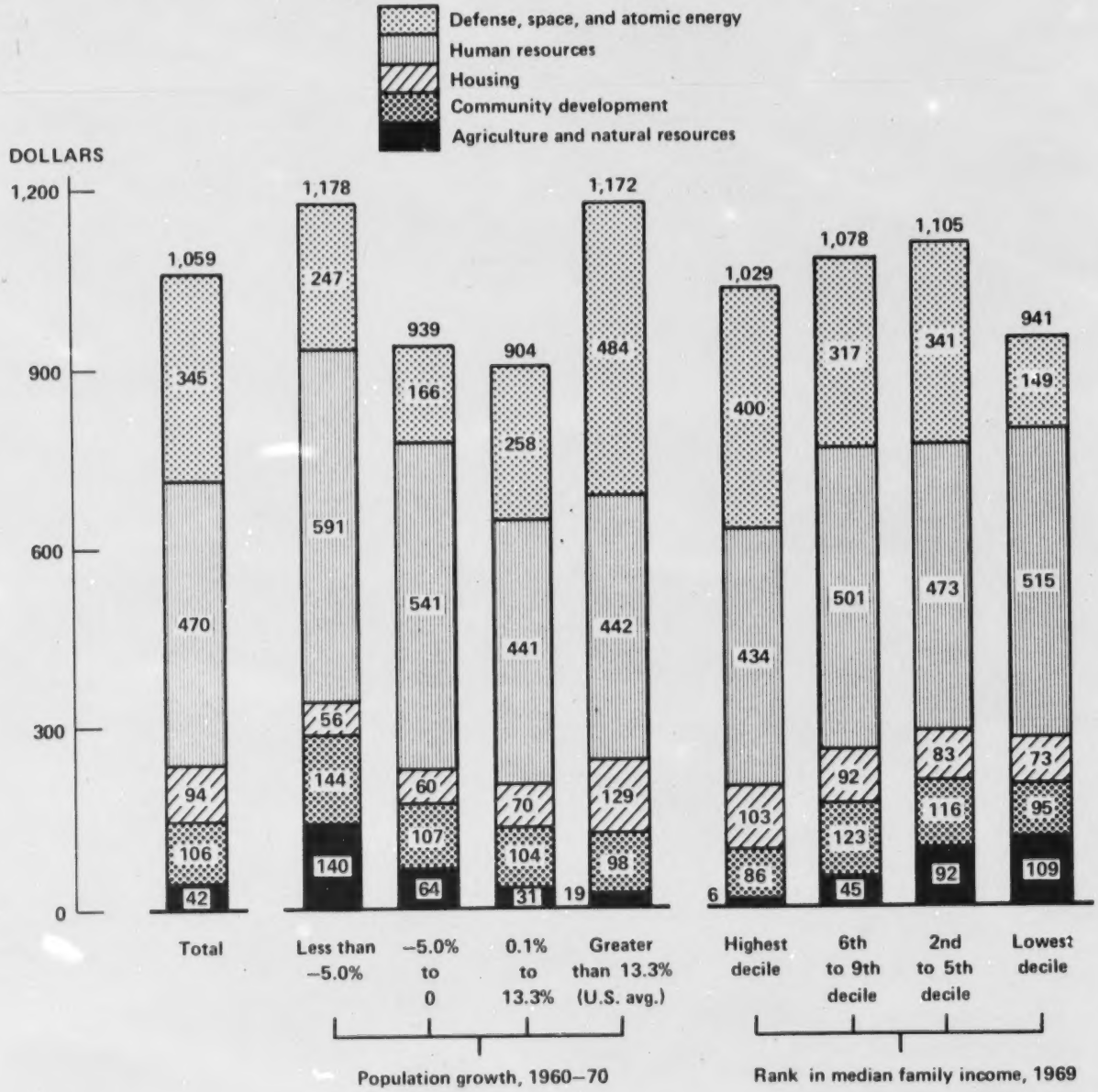
Regionally, per capita Federal outlays were highest in the West ($1,394) and lowest in the North Central region ($846). Again as when districts were grouped along an urban-to-rural dimension, by 1960-70 population growth, or by rank in median family income, much of the regional difference in per capita Federal outlays can be attributed to differences in defense outlays (fig. 8). Per capita defense outlays were over three times higher in the West than in the North Central region.

Agriculture and Natural Resource Outlays

Federal outlays for agriculture and natural resources in fiscal 1973 totaled $8.4 billion--$3.7 billion in direct payments to farmers, $2.5 billion in farm loans (including guaranteed and insured loans), and $1.3 billion for natural resources and conservation. On a per capita basis, these outlays totaled $42 for the United States as a whole, ranging from a low of $7 per capita in the greater metro districts to $215 in the most rural districts (table 7).

These per capita outlays also favored districts which experienced 1960-70 population loss of over 5 percent, districts with low incomes, and districts in the North Central and Western regions. Differences in these per capita outlays can be largely traced to differences in the targets of various individual programs included. Reasons for urban-to-rural differences in agriculture program outlays are obvious since these programs are clearly intended for people with agricultural interests. Further, natural resources programs, particularly

PER CAPITA FISCAL YEAR 1973 FEDERAL OUTLAYS ACCRUING TO SUBSTATE PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS GROUPED BY POPULATION GROWTH AND INCOME

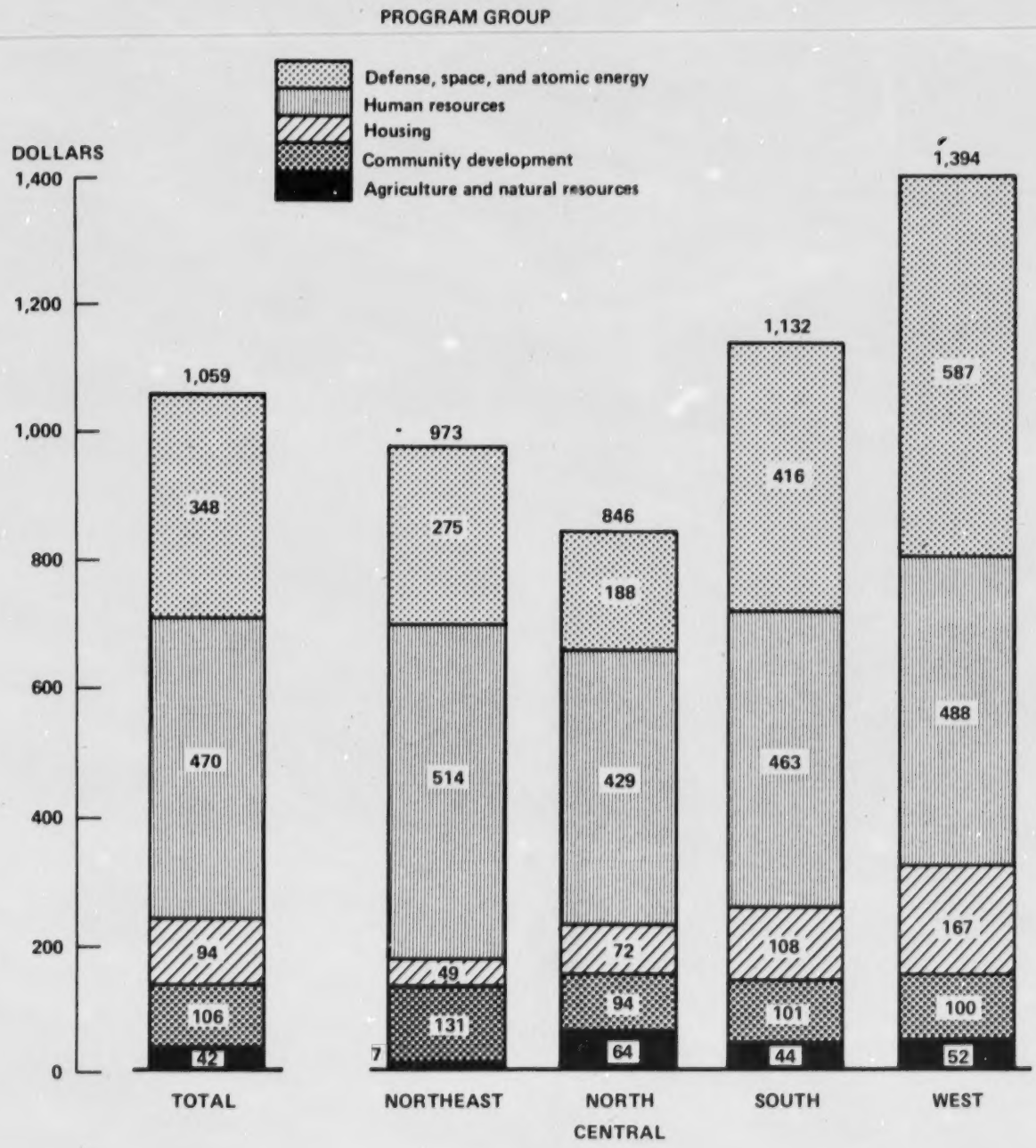


SOURCE: Office of Economic Opportunity data.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. RDS 53-74 (8) RURAL DEVELOPMENT SERVICE

Figure 7

PER CAPITA FISCAL YEAR 1973 FEDERAL OUTLAYS BY CENSUS REGIONS



SOURCE: Office of Economic Opportunity data.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. RDS 54 - 74 (8) RURAL DEVELOPMENT SERVICE

Figure 8

Table 7--Per capita Federal outlays for agriculture and natural resources accruing to substate planning and development districts, by selected characteristics, fiscal year 1973

Item	Total 1/	Direct agricultural payments	Farm loans	Selected salaries and staff expenses, USDA	Natural resources conservation
Total (Mil dols.)	8,441.2	3,697.0	2,468.3	884.6	1,339.7
	Per capita (Dols.)				
United States	42	18	12	4	7
Greater metropolitan	7	2	1	2	2
Lesser metropolitan:					
50 percent or more of the population in SMSA counties	36	16	9	4	7
Less than 50 percent of the population in SMSA counties	88	42	32	6	6
Totally nonmetropolitan:					
With 50,000 or more urban residents	95	42	31	9	13
With 25,000-49,999 urban residents	158	68	53	13	23
Less than 25,000 urban residents	215	102	59	17	36
Population growth, 1960-70:					
Less than -5.0 percent	140	72	43	10	14
-5.0 to 0 percent	64	30	23	4	8
0.1 to 13.3 percent	31	13	9	3	5
Greater than 13.3 percent (U.S. ave.)	19	5	4	4	6
Rank in median family income, 1969:					
Highest decile	7	2	1	2	2
6th to 9th decile	45	18	12	6	9
2nd to 5th decile	92	45	30	7	11
Lowest decile	109	48	42	9	9
Region:					
Northeast	4	1	1	1	1
North Central	64	34	22	4	4
South	44	19	14	5	5
West	52	15	8	9	21

1/ Includes $51.6 million in outlays for cropland diversion not shown separately.

Source: Office of Economic Opportunity data.

0045

those for parks and forests, tend to accrue to sparsely settled rural districts, particularly in the West. Moreover, highly productive agricultural areas, which have high direct agriculture payments, experienced sharp drops in population during the 1960's. This is particularly true in the North Central States. The negative relationships between per capita outlays for agriculture and natural resources and district income are explained by differences in metro-nonmetro incomes. Such outlays are much higher in the low-income nonmetro districts, and many of the highest income and most populous metro districts gain only very small outlays from such programs.

Community Development Outlays

Federal outlays in fiscal year 1973 for this group of programs totaled $21.5 billion--$4.4 billion in loans, including $2.1 billion in insured loans; $3.7 billion in grants to communities and businesses; $5.3 billion in transportation outlays; $1.5 billion for urban renewal; and $6.6 billion for fiscal assistance to State and local governments (revenue sharing).

Per capita outlays for community development ranged from $86 in the greater metro districts to $148 in totally nonmetro districts with less than 25,000 urban residents (table 8). Much of this difference resulted from differences in transportation outlays, which totaled $56 per capita in the most rural district group and $26 per capita in the most urban. This difference, in turn, resulted from the large difference in outlays for highway planning and construction (see table 2) which, on a per capita basis, accrued disproportionately to sparsely settled districts. While 6.2 percent of outlays for highway planning and construction accrued to the most rural district group, these districts accounted for only 3 percent of the population. The insured loans for community development were also highest in the most rural district group.

Revenue sharing (fiscal assistance to State and local governments), which totaled $33 per capita at the national level, was highest in the lesser metro districts with more than 50 percent of their population residing in SMSA counties ($46) and lowest in the greater metro districts ($23).

Housing Outlays

Federal housing outlays in fiscal year 1973 totaled $19.0 billion and represented expenditures from USDA, HUD, and the Veterans Administration (VA) and Indian housing grants from the Department of the Interior. Only a small part (3.3 percent, or $620 million) of the housing outlays represented direct Federal spending. Such direct housing outlays included outlays for USDA farm labor housing programs and self-help housing grants, HUD's low-rent public housing and housing for the handicapped and elderly, and Interior's Indian housing grants. The vast majority of the Federal housing outlays was represented by HUD's mortgage insurance programs and VA's guaranteed and insured loans.

In total, Federal outlays for housing greatly favored the more urban districts, with per capita housing outlays across district groups as follows:

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Table 8--Per capita Federal outlays for community development accruing to substate planning and development districts, by selected characteristics, fiscal year 1973

Item	Total	Loans 1/	Grants	Fiscal assistance to States and local governments	Transportation	Urban renewal
United States (Mil. dols.)	21,547.3	4,356.7	3,730.4	6,636.3	5,346.3	1,477.6
	Per capita (Dols.)					
United States	106	21	18	33	26	7
Greater metropolitan	86	11	17	23	26	9
Lesser metropolitan:						
50 percent or more of the population in SMSA counties	125	27	22	46	24	7
Less than 50 percent of the population in SMSA counties	128	44	15	41	25	4
Totally nonmetropolitan:						
With 50,000 or more urban residents	114	27	20	31	30	6
With 25,000-49,999 urban residents	103	31	13	25	31	3
Less than 25,000 urban residents	148	37	18	35	56	1
Population growth, 1960-70:						
Less than -5.0 percent	144	46	15	28	48	7
-5.0 to 0 percent	107	28	18	22	29	10
0.1 to 13.3 percent	104	20	19	35	23	7
Greater than 13.3 percent (U.S. ave.)	98	15	19	35	22	7
Rank in median family income, 1969:						
Highest decile	86	12	17	26	22	8
6th to 9th decile	123	23	22	39	31	7
2nd to 5th decile	116	37	15	32	26	6
Lowest decile	95	25	12	29	25	4
Region:						
Northeast	131	33	25	35	28	10
North Central	94	17	17	30	22	7
South	101	18	18	32	27	6
West	100	18	13	34	30	5

1/ Includes $2.1 billion in guaranteed or insured loans.

Source: Office of Economic Opportunity data.

0044

Substate Districts	Housing outlays, $/capita
United States	94
Greater metropolitan	101
Lesser metropolitan:	
50 percent or more of the population in SMSA counties	103
Less than 50 percent of the population in SMSA counties	59
Totally nonmetropolitan:	
With 50,000 or more urban residents	68
With 25,000-49,999 urban residents	71
Less than 25,000 urban residents	65

Per capita housing outlays were also substantially higher in fast-growing districts than in districts declining in population, in high-income districts relative to lower income districts, and in the West relative to other regions:

Population growth, 1960-70	Housing outlays, $/capita	Median family income, 1969	Housing outlays, $/capita	Region	Housing outlays, $/capita
Less than -5.0%	56	Highest decile	103	Northeast	49
-5.0 to 0%	60	6th-9th	92	North Central	72
0.1 to 13.3%	70	2nd-5th	83	South	108
Greater than 13.3% (U.S. average)	129	Lowest decile	73	West	167

These differences in housing outlays no doubt result from differences in the greater demand for home mortgages in fast-growing, higher income districts.

Human Resource Development Outlays

Federal outlays for human resource development totaled $95.5 billion, or 44.4 percent of all selected outlays in fiscal year 1973 (table 9). Outlays include those for elementary and secondary education ($2.1 billion), health ($1.4 billion), welfare ($10.3 billion), medical assistance ($5.1 billion), social security and other retirements ($72.4 billion), and employment opportunities and manpower training ($4.1 billion).

0048

Table 9--Per capita Federal outlays for human resource development accruing to substate planning and development districts, by selected characteristics, fiscal year 1973

Item	Total 1/	Elementary and secondary education	Health	Welfare	Medical assistance	Social security and other retirements	Employment opportunities and manpower training and development
United States (Mil. dols.)	95,535.6	2,058.6	1,362.2	10,275.8	5,145.7	72,376.6	4,119.4
	Per capita (Dols.)						
United States	470	10	7	51	25	356	20
Greater metropolitan	484	9	7	55	31	360	21
Lesser metropolitan:							
50 percent or more of the population in SMSA counties	449	10	6	44	20	345	23
Less than 50 percent of the population in SMSA counties	455	13	4	51	22	347	17
Totally nonmetropolitan:							
With 50,000 or more urban residents	466	13	6	51	20	359	16
With 25,000-49,999 urban residents	485	15	7	51	20	378	13
Less than 25,000 urban residents	527	14	10	49	21	410	21
Population growth, 1960-70:							
Less than -5.0 percent	591	15	6	59	23	466	21
-5.0 to 0 percent	541	14	7	72	53	378	17
0.1 to 13.3 percent	441	9	5	47	23	338	18
Greater than 13.3 percent (U.S. ave.)	442	9	8	45	20	336	22
Rank in median family income, 1969:							
Highest decile	434	8	7	48	24	325	20
6th to 9th decile	501	9	7	48	29	383	24
2nd to 5th decile	473	13	6	51	20	367	15
Lowest decile	515	25	7	91	31	349	12
Region:							
Northeast	514	10	6	53	40	381	23
North Central	429	8	4	41	20	338	17
South	463	12	8	51	20	354	17
West	488	10	10	62	23	355	27

1/ Includes $197 million not shown in subcategories.

Source: Office of Economic Opportunity data.

0043

This group of programs is weighted heavily toward income maintenance, with such program outlays (welfare, social security and other retirements, and medical assistance--Medicaid) comprising over $9 in $10 of all human resource development outlays. Thus, it is not surprising that these outlays were greatest, on a per capita basis, in districts with a high incidence of poor people and of aged people. Across the metro and nonmetro district groups, per capita outlays for human resource development were largest in the most rural, nonmetro districts ($527) and smallest in the lesser metro districts with 50 percent or more of their population living in SMSA counties. Across districts grouped by population growth and by 1969 income, these outlays on a per capita basis were highest in districts with declining populations and districts with low incomes. Regionally they were highest in the Northeast and lowest in the North Central region.

Comparisons of the distribution of Federal outlays for human resource programs with the distribution of selected populations, which represent rough proxies of the target population of the programs, are presented in table 10. These comparisons provide suggestions of the effectiveness of the programs in reaching potentially eligible people along the rural-to-urban dimension of substate planning and development districts. For instance, relative to the distribution of the poverty population, the distribution of Federal welfare outlays favors the more urban districts. While the greater metro districts contained slightly more than one-third of the poverty population, over one-half of Federal grants to States for welfare payment accrued to these districts. However, since a majority of welfare outlays are for the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program, this difference in the distributions of poverty and of welfare outlays is partly explained by the large share of poverty children in female-headed families residing in the more urban districts. Federal outlays for Medicaid payments also greatly favor the more urban districts. On the other hand, the distribution of Federal outlays for food stamp bonus coupons is more alined with the distribution of poverty people.

The distribution of outlays for social security retirement benefits is closely alined with the distribution of the population 65 years old and over, suggesting even participation and/or benefit levels across the urban-to-rural dimension. Title I funds for schools in low-income areas, authorized by the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, were distributed among urban and rural districts in proportions similar to those of school age children in poverty except that the greater metro districts' share of Title I funds was above their share of school age children in poverty. The distribution of Head Start outlays was very similar to that of pre-school age children in poverty families.

Outlays for Defense, Space, and Atomic Energy

These outlays included all spending of the Department of Defense ($64.9 billion), the National Aeronautics and Space Administration ($3.0 billion), and the Atomic Energy Commission ($2.8 billion). As shown earlier in figure 6, per capita outlays for defense, NASA, and AEC were substantially higher in metro than in nonmetro districts. Further, it was shown that such outlays, on a per capita basis at the district level, were associated with high rates of population growth within a district and with districts with high incomes (fig. 7). Among districts grouped along the urban-to-rural dimension, per capita defense

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Table 10--Comparison of the distribution of selected fiscal year 1973 Federal outlays for human resource development with selected populations among substate planning and development districts

Item	United States	Greater metropolitan	Lesser metropolitan		Totally nonmetropolitan		
			50 percent or more of the population in SMSA counties	Less than 50 percent of the population in SMSA counties	With 50,000 or more urban residents	With 25,000-49,999 urban residents	Less than 25,000 urban residents
	Percent of U.S.						
Total population	100.0						
Total selected outlays	100.0	46.5	32.4	6.3	8.4	3.4	3.0
Poverty population, 1970	100.0	34.2	32.9	10.1	12.8	5.6	4.4
Under 18 years old in female-headed families	100.0	45.1	31.8	7.6	9.6	3.6	2.3
Federal outlays for welfare payments	100.0	52.2	27.0	7.0	8.1	3.1	2.6
Federal outlays for medical assistance (Medicaid)	100.0	55.9	25.3	6.3	7.1	2.9	2.5
Federal outlays for food stamp bonus coupons	100.0	40.9	30.4	8.8	11.7	5.1	3.2
Population 65 years old and over, total	100.0	44.0	30.4	8.1	9.8	4.1	3.6
Social Security-retirement insurance	100.0	45.8	30.7	7.4	9.0	3.9	3.3
Children 6-17 years old in poverty families	100.0	33.0	33.4	10.2	13.1	5.8	4.4
Title I, education of disadvantaged children	100.0	43.2	27.3	8.5	11.7	5.3	4.1
Children under 6 years old in poverty families	100.0	35.7	33.4	9.6	12.2	5.2	4.0
Outlays for Head Start	100.0	33.9	33.4	9.4	13.0	6.1	4.3

Source: Outlay data from Office of Economic Opportunity. Population data from Census of Population, 1970.

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outlays were highest in the greater metro districts ($399) and lowest in the most rural districts ($123). Per capita defense outlays in the fast-growing districts ($484) were almost twice as great as in the fast-declining districts ($247). Among districts grouped by income levels, per capita defense outlays were over two times greater in the highest income group ($400) than in the lowest income group ($149). By census regions, per capita defense outlays were highest in the West ($587) and lowest in the North Central region ($188) (see table 11).

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Table 11--Per capita Federal outlays for defense, space, and atomic energy accruing to substate planning and development districts, by selected characteristics, fiscal year 1973

Item	Total	Defense payrolls	Defense contracts	Atomic Energy Commission	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
United States (Mil. dols.)	70,621.0	29,198.3	35,662.4	2,808.3	2,951.9
	Dollars				
United States	348	144	175	14	15
Greater metropolitan	399	119	245	12	24
Lesser metropolitan:					
50 percent or more of the population in SMSA counties	371	204	141	15	10
Less than 50 percent of the population in SMSA counties	187	83	85	17	2
Totally nonmetropolitan:					
With 50,000 or more urban residents	267	152	101	15	1
With 25,000-49,999 urban residents	191	98	78	15	1
Less than 25,000 urban residents	123	55	55	20	3
Population growth, 1960-70:					
Less than -5.0 percent	247	106	129	9	3
-5.0 to 0 percent	166	73	84	7	1
0.1 to 13.3 percent	258	94	137	21	6
Greater than 13.3 percent (U.S. ave.)	484	207	239	11	27
Rank in median family income, 1969:					
Highest decile	400	122	241	14	22
6th to 9th decile	317	139	156	10	12
2nd to 5th decile	341	206	105	22	7
Lowest decile	149	99	48	1/	2
Region:					
Northeast	275	69	195	6	4
North Central	188	66	108	8	5
South	416	219	163	13	21
West	587	237	280	26	34

1/ Less than $ .50.

Source: Office of Economic Opportunity data.

Appendix

METRO AND NONMETRO COUNTY GROUP TABLES, FISCAL YEARS 1972 AND 1973

In the Fourth Annual Report of the President on Government Services to Rural America, analysis centered on fiscal year 1972 Federal outlays accruing to counties grouped along an urban-to-rural dimension. The following tables are included in the present report to permit comparison of fiscal 1972 and fiscal 1973 data for the county groups. The two tables on fiscal 1972 have been reprinted from the fourth annual report.

The metro and nonmetro county groups are defined as follows:

I. Metropolitan (SMSA) Counties

Counties containing at least 1 city of 50,000 inhabitants or more, or adjacent cities with a combined population of 50,000, plus contiguous counties that are essentially metropolitan in character and integrated by reason of their inhabitants commuting to the central city.

1. Large (Greater) Metropolitan

Counties of SMSA's having at least 1 million population in 1970. Examples of such SMSA's are New York City, Chicago, Los Angeles, Houston, and Boston.

a. Core Counties

Examples of such counties (or the equivalent) are the District of Columbia; the five counties of New York City; Orleans Parish, La.; St. Louis City and County; and Cook County, Ill. Twenty-nine percent of the U.S. population lived in core counties of large SMSA's in 1970. The average population was over 1.2 million people. As a group these counties grew slower in population during the 1960's than the U.S. population as a whole (11.3 percent in contrast to 13.3 percent for the United States) but had a median family income roughly $1,000 higher than the U.S. average.

b. Fringe Counties

Examples of fringe (suburban) counties of large SMSA's are Montgomery County, Md., and Fairfax County, Va.; Cobb County, Ga., of the Atlanta SMSA; and Bucks County, Pa., of the Philadelphia area. Fringe counties had an average 1970 population of almost 200,000 and a 1969 median family income of $11,990, highest of any county group and $1,400 more than in the core counties. These counties as a group increased in population during the 1960's by one-third. This population growth rate was almost three times that of the neighboring core counties. Over 80 percent of the fringe counties had population growth rates above the U.S. average of 13.3 percent.

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2. Counties of Medium Metropolitan Areas

These counties comprise SMSA's with populations of 250,000 to 999,999. Some SMSA's which fall into the class include Oklahoma City, Phoenix, Birmingham, and Salt Lake City. As a group, counties of the medium SMSA's averaged 179,000 persons in 1970 and had a 1960-70 population growth rate above the national average and a median family income of $9,838, roughly $250 above the national average. Almost three-fourths of these counties were in the South and North Central regions.

3. Counties of Small (Lesser) Metropolitan Areas

These counties comprise SMSA's of under 250,000 persons in 1970. Examples of lesser SMSA's are Lawton, Okla.; Lynchburg, Va.; Fargo-Moorhead, N.D.-Minn.; Portland, Me.; and Eugene, Oreg. Average 1970 population of the counties was 97,500. During the 1960's, the population of these counties grew slightly faster than the U.S. population as a whole. The counties had a median family income in 1969 of $8,976, $614 below the national average of $9,590. As was the case with medium metropolitan counties, a large majority (over 80 percent) of these counties were located in the South and North Central regions, with over one-half located in the South.

II. Nonmetropolitan (non-SMSA) Counties

All counties not qualifying as metropolitan.

4. Urbanized Counties--having 20,000 or more urban residents in 1970.

a. Counties Adjacent to an SMSA

The average 1970 population of such nonmetropolitan counties was 73,000, up 12.3 percent from 1960. In terms of population growth, these counties fall slightly below the national average. Their 1969 median family income was $8,701, $889 below the national average.

b. Counties Not Adjacent to an SMSA

These counties averaged 55,800 in population in 1970, substantially below the population of urbanized nonmetropolitan counties adjacent to an SMSA. Also, these counties had 1960-70 population growth rates substantially below those of counties adjacent to an SMSA--7.8 in contrast to 12.3 percent. Over 40 percent of these counties were located in the South. Median family income was $8,086, $1,504 less than the national average.

5. Less Urbanized Counties Having 2,500 to 19,999 Urban Residents in 1970

a. Counties Adjacent to an SMSA

The average 1970 county population in this group was 23,600 representing a 4-percent increase over the 1960 population. Thus,

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the population growth rate in this county group was less than one-third the national average. Over 40 percent of these counties lost population during the 1960's. Median family income was $7,456, $2,134 less than the national average.

b. Counties Not Adjacent to an SMSA

As was the case with the two urbanized county groups, the adjacent-not adjacent to SMSA comparison within the less urbanized group shows the positive effects in terms of population growth and income of proximity to a metropolitan area. Here the county group not adjacent to an SMSA lost population during the 1960's and the adjacent group grew by 4 percent. Median family income in 1969 was $7,094, $362 less than for the "adjacent" group of counties, and $2,496 below the national average.

6. Thinly Populated Counties Having No Urban Residents in 1970

a. Counties Adjacent to an SMSA

These counties averaged 9,453 people in 1970. Over all, the population in these counties was fairly stable during the 1960's, showing only a slight increase over the decade. Median family income in 1969 was $6,412, over $3,000 below the national average. Almost two-thirds of the counties were located in the South.

b. Counties Not Adjacent to an SMSA

The average 1970 population of counties within this group was less than 7,000. As a group, these counties lost 4.4 percent of their population during the 1960's. Median family income was the lowest for any county group--$6,142, $3,448 below the national average.

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Appendix table 1--Federal outlays by programs accruing to metro and nonmetro counties, fiscal year 1973

Item	Agency	Total	Metropolitan					Nonmetropolitan						
			Total	Greater			Medium	Lesser	Total	Urbanized		Less urbanized		Thinly populated	
				Total	Core	Fringe				Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent
		Mil. dols.	Percent distribution												
COMMERCIAL AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES															
Direct Agriculture Payments															
Feed Grains Production Stabilization	USDA	1,846.3	15.2	3.3	.3	3.1	6.2	5.7	84.8	7.3	4.6	22.8	29.6	4.7	15.8
Cotton Production Stabilization	USDA	813.5	22.1	1.9	.4	1.5	12.4	7.8	77.9	10.4	9.8	19.0	28.3	6.0	4.6
Wheat Production Stabilization	USDA	856.0	9.7	1.9	.1	1.7	3.7	4.1	90.3	5.7	5.5	12.9	27.9	4.7	33.6
Sugar Act Program	USDA	83.3	33.4	.9	.6	.4	23.7	8.8	66.6	10.4	17.5	11.9	16.7	3.3	6.7
National Wool Act Payments	USDA	65.1	13.6	2.0	.5	1.4	5.6	6.1	86.4	5.8	9.0	9.8	30.5	7.4	23.9
Dairy and Beekeeper Indemnity Payments	USDA	6.8	41.0	6.2	5.0	1.2	12.3	22.5	59.0	12.6	21.0	9.0	11.3	1.0	4.0
Crop Insurance Indemnity Payments, FCIC 1/	USDA	26.0	21.9	1.9	.7	1.2	9.8	10.2	78.1	10.1	5.9	17.3	26.0	5.4	13.3
Cropland Diversion															
Cropland Adjustment Program	USDA	49.8	16.2	4.1	.4	3.7	6.7	5.3	83.8	6.3	5.8	21.4	28.0	6.7	15.6
Cropland Adjustment Program-Greenspan	USDA	.1	48.0	.8	.0	.8	38.2	9.0	52.1	6.6	1.3	21.6	9.2	3.5	9.8
Cropland Adjustment Program-Public Access	USDA	1.6	13.3	3.1	.2	3.0	6.7	3.5	86.7	5.4	5.3	13.2	23.8	4.7	34.4
Cropland Conversion Program	USDA	.1	18.0	.0	.0	.0	1.2	16.8	82.0	4.8	.0	19.8	17.9	.5	39.1
Conservation Reserve Program	USDA	2/	2.3	.0	.0	.0	2.3	.0	97.7	.0	.0	.0	78.8	10.1	8.9
Farm Loans															
*Irrigation Drain, Other Soil and Water Cons. Loan	USDA	2.5	7.2	.0	.0	.0	5.3	1.9	92.8	.0	.4	17.7	10.8	6.8	57.0
*Soil and Water Loans	USDA	4.5	5.5	.6	.1	.5	3.3	1.6	94.5	2.8	3.3	18.9	33.5	5.8	30.1
*Farm Ownership Loans	USDA	399.1	8.5	1.0	.1	.9	3.9	3.6	91.5	6.9	5.2	19.7	30.4	5.8	23.4
*Farm Operating Loans	USDA	402.8	11.5	1.7	.2	1.5	4.7	5.0	88.5	6.5	7.7	20.7	29.6	5.9	18.2
Commodity Loans	USDA	1,413.3	16.4	5.0	3.7	1.3	7.2	4.2	83.6	5.9	7.0	23.0	29.1	4.6	14.0
Storage Facility Loans	USDA	156.6	12.4	3.2	.2	3.1	4.3	4.9	87.6	6.2	4.3	20.2	32.0	5.2	19.7
Reseal Storage	USDA	36.9	3.9	.4	.0	.4	1.3	2.3	96.1	3.0	5.9	9.7	43.0	4.7	29.8
Farm Operating Loans	USDA	51.2	11.0	1.5	.2	1.3	5.2	4.2	89.0	7.0	5.7	21.7	27.1	6.4	21.1
*Recreation Facility Loans	USDA	1.7	37.2	12.2	.6	11.6	16.0	9.0	62.8	1.0	10.9	21.2	15.3	2.9	11.5
Selected Salaries and Staff Expenses, USDA															
S & E, ASCS	USDA	200.9	46.0	26.7	24.4	2.3	10.6	8.8	54.0	4.7	4.7	12.9	16.6	3.9	11.1
Cooperative Extension Service, Agriculture 3/	USDA	186.6	52.0	25.2	20.9	4.3	15.5	11.3	48.0	10.4	5.6	10.8	12.4	3.1	5.7
S & E, Farmers Home Administration	USDA	104.1	35.8	13.6	11.9	1.6	12.3	9.9	64.2	6.9	7.4	15.1	21.1	3.7	9.9
S & E, Rural Electrification Admin	USDA	12.4	87.2	67.5	66.4	1.1	10.6	9.1	12.8	2.0	4.4	2.4	3.4	.2	.4
Resource Conservation and Development, SCS	USDA	15.2	36.4	11.8	8.3	3.6	14.8	9.8	63.6	8.6	10.6	10.6	21.5	4.3	8.0
River Basin Surveys and Investigations, SCS	USDA	3.2	80.3	47.0	36.5	10.5	20.3	13.0	19.7	13.2	5.0	.4	.7	.0	.3
Great Plains Conservation Program, SCS	USDA	5.8	17.2	6.2	5.1	1.1	1.1	9.9	82.8	5.4	7.4	7.8	28.4	3.8	30.0
Forest Protection and Utilization, FS 4/	USDA	354.1	38.2	19.4	14.7	4.7	10.3	8.6	61.8	6.6	11.2	7.9	21.4	2.8	11.8
Indian Agricultural Extension	Int.	2.3	53.6	15.8	15.8	.0	29.9	7.8	46.4	7.0	9.1	.2	8.9	.1	21.1

--Continued

Appendix table 1--Federal outlays by programs accruing to metro and nonmetro counties, fiscal year 1973--Continued

Item	Agency	Total	Metropolitan						Nonmetropolitan						
			Total	Greater			Medium	Lesser	Total	Urbanized		Less urbanized		Thinly populated	
				Total	Core	Fringe				Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent
		Mil. dols.	Percent distribution												
COMMERCIAL AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES															
Natural Resources and Conservation															
Water Bank Act Program	USDA	.3	10.2	.0	.0	.0	10.2	.0	89.8	12.1	6.1	6.5	31.0	8.9	25.2
Plant Materials for Conservation	USDA	1.1	63.1	31.3	31.0	.3	12.9	19.0	36.9	.5	10.0	2.1	15.1	1.3	7.9
Forest Roads and Trails, Forest Service	USDA	143.8	24.6	13.1	8.6	4.5	4.4	7.1	75.4	8.4	10.3	8.6	31.7	2.9	13.6
Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations	USDA	124.4	37.6	12.7	6.4	6.3	16.6	8.3	62.4	9.2	5.4	20.2	17.9	3.3	6.4
River Basin Surveys and Investigations	USDA	8.4	79.5	31.2	18.7	12.5	31.1	17.2	20.5	3.2	6.1	3.9	6.2	.4	.8
Snow Survey and Water Supply Forecasting	USDA	1.5	33.7	11.5	4.8	6.6	14.9	7.3	66.3	14.4	7.7	18.5	13.1	4.7	7.9
Watershed Protection Loans	USDA	1.3	46.3	.0	.0	.0	38.9	7.4	53.7	.0	13.4	16.4	23.9	.0	.0
Watershed Planning	USDA	7.1	72.0	23.5	16.8	6.7	31.5	17.0	28.0	3.4	12.6	2.2	8.7	.4	.7
Rural Environmental Assistance Program	USDA	158.5	20.5	4.3	1.3	3.1	9.1	7.0	79.5	7.4	6.4	19.2	23.8	5.9	16.3
Emergency Conservation Measures	USDA	9.5	34.4	3.1	2/	3.1	20.7	10.6	65.6	16.9	4.5	15.7	15.4	4.0	9.1
Appalachian Regional Development Program	USDA	.9	15.5	2.0	.0	2.0	8.9	4.7	84.5	16.2	2.2	24.2	18.1	4.2	19.6
Great Plains Conservation Program	USDA	12.0	5.9	.0	.0	.0	1.1	4.8	94.1	1.3	4.4	14.7	32.8	5.8	35.1
Resource Conservation and Development, Planning	USDA	5.5	10.7	2.7	.0	2.7	3.0	5.0	89.3	6.7	8.2	16.9	40.3	6.3	10.9
Soil Survey Program	USDA	26.4	55.0	24.6	8.8	15.9	16.1	14.2	45.0	8.3	7.1	8.4	15.0	2.0	4.2
Soil and Water Conservation	USDA	127.4	34.7	10.5	6.0	4.5	13.5	10.7	65.3	8.0	7.1	14.6	21.2	4.0	10.4
Parks and Forests	Int.	201.6	46.1	32.0	28.3	3.7	10.1	3.9	53.9	10.0	9.3	4.3	16.6	.9	12.9
Water Resources 5/	Int.	457.3	41.3	9.6	5.1	4.5	24.5	7.2	58.7	5.7	14.9	7.2	22.2	.2	8.5
Wildlife Enhancement 6/	Int.	10.2	36.9	9.0	2.1	6.9	10.8	17.2	63.1	5.3	5.7	11.5	27.0	4.2	9.4
Wildlife Restoration 6/	Int.	42.3	58.8	15.3	13.5	1.8	28.5	14.9	41.2	10.0	9.9	4.4	10.4	1.9	4.6
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT															
Community Development Loans															
Rural Electric Loans 7/	USDA	228.0	24.7	7.1	.3	6.8	8.4	9.2	75.3	7.4	6.1	23.4	19.5	6.1	12.9
Rural Telephone Loans 7/	USDA	56.0	12.8	.5	.0	.5	2.8	9.5	87.2	3.5	1.1	22.9	27.5	14.9	17.3
Rural Telephone Bank Loans 7/	USDA	150.0	29.9	6.9	.2	6.7	17.2	5.8	70.1	13.5	2.7	15.9	19.5	5.8	12.7
*Water and Waste Disp. System Loans	USDA	398.3	27.7	5.7	.1	5.6	13.0	9.0	72.3	14.7	4.0	22.5	14.7	5.9	10.5
Economic Development-Loans to Businesses and Development Companies	Comm.	45.8	50.9	37.1	31.5	5.5	8.7	5.1	49.1	5.1	4.2	12.7	14.4	5.8	7.0
*Economic Development-Loans to Businesses and Development Companies	Comm.	2.8	98.0	98.0	98.0	.0	.0	.0	2.0	.0	.0	.0	2.0	.0	.0
Economic Opportunity Loans to Small Businesses	SBA	70.6	84.3	58.3	47.5	10.7	18.5	7.6	15.7	3.6	2.6	2.3	4.5	.6	2.1
Loans to State and Local Development Companies	SBA	45.4	50.4	27.8	21.3	6.5	18.3	4.3	49.6	6.6	6.6	11.6	12.5	3.0	9.3
Small Business Financial Assistance Prog	SBA	72.2	80.3	41.8	32.3	9.5	23.7	14.8	19.7	5.3	4.3	3.4	4.5	.6	1.7
Small Business Investment Company Program	SBA	68.9	95.9	56.4	54.9	1.6	35.3	4.1	4.1	.0	3.6	.5	.0	.0	.0

--Continued

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Appendix table 1--Federal outlays by programs accruing to metro and nonmetro counties, fiscal year 1973--Continued

Item	Agency	Total	Metropolitan					Nonmetropolitan						
			Total	Greater			Medium	Lesser	Total	Urbanized		Less urbanized		Thinly populated	
				Total	Core	Fringe				Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent
		Mil. dols.	Percent distribution												
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT															
Community Development Loans															
Disaster Loans	SBA	1,511.7	70.7	15.0	4.8	10.2	45.8	9.9	29.3	12.5	5.3	7.5	2.9	.9	.3
*Economic Opportunity Loans to Small Businesses	SBA	64.5	79.7	51.9	45.3	6.5	20.4	7.4	20.3	3.3	4.4	3.7	4.9	1.0	2.8
*Loans to State and Local Development Companies	SBA	27.5	23.4	11.5	6.6	4.9	7.6	4.4	76.6	6.4	4.5	18.4	21.8	3.7	21.8
*Small Business Financial Assistance Prog		1,609.1	62.4	32.8	23.5	9.3	19.4	10.2	37.6	7.2	5.4	7.7	12.1	1.2	4.0
*Disaster Loans	SBA	5.9	20.7	2.2	2.2	.0	13.4	5.1	79.3	5.0	18.6	15.1	35.7	.0	4.9
Community Development Grants															
Lib Serv-Grants for Public Libraries	HEW	27.2	84.2	17.0	14.7	2.3	51.4	15.8	15.8	9.7	3.4	.9	1.8	.0	.0
Comprehensive Planning Assistance to State Agencies 8/	HUD	92.6	87.4	19.9	17.5	2.4	50.4	17.1	12.6	10.3	1.4	.5	.5	.0	.0
Water and Sewer Grants	USDA	5.2	5.9	.0	.0	.0	1.8	4.1	84.1	18.1	7.1	20.0	13.7	13.0	22.2
Comprehensive Areawide Water and Sewer Planning Grants	USDA	.6	30.0	9.2	.0	9.2	2.9	17.9	70.0	7.8	13.1	31.2	5.4	5.5	6.9
Economic Development Admin. Grants	USDA	.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0	62.8	.0	.0	37.2	.0
Water and Waste Disposal Systems Grants	USDA	29.2	17.7	2.9	.4	2.5	10.0	4.8	82.3	9.0	9.4	20.8	16.7	9.0	17.4
Indian Community Development	Int.	.9	49.1	37.9	32.5	5.3	10.3	1.0	50.9	.8	3.0	1.9	38.8	1.3	4.9
Appalachian Regional Development Programs	Trans.	1.4	21.8	.0	.0	.0	21.8	.0	78.2	23.1	14.8	24.7	12.8	2.9	.0
Operations and Administration, EDA	Comm.	18.2	100.0	92.9	92.9	.0	7.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Regional Development Programs	Comm.	.4	100.0	99.7	99.2	.5	.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Regional Action Planning Commissions	Comm.	23.7	56.3	19.7	15.7	4.0	27.6	9.0	43.7	16.4	6.8	3.5	12.9	1.8	2.4
Economic Development-Grants and Loans, Public Works and Development Facilities	Comm.	143.7	37.3	7.3	5.8	1.5	15.1	14.9	62.7	9.2	11.0	15.8	16.2	3.2	7.5
Economic Development-Planning Assistance	Comm.	12.4	36.4	5.6	5.6	.0	19.7	11.1	63.6	8.8	14.6	10.3	18.9	2.3	8.8
Economic Development-Technical Assistance	Comm.	16.9	74.2	31.7	20.6	11.1	33.6	8.9	25.8	10.7	3.1	5.1	3.3	1.0	2.6
Economic Development-Public Works Impact Projects	Comm.	62.2	46.7	8.9	6.8	2.0	30.0	7.8	53.3	9.6	5.6	13.6	9.6	1.7	13.2
Appalachian Regional Development Programs	Int.	13.1	89.5	3.8	3.2	.6	8.2	77.5	10.5	3.9	.0	.0	3.2	.4	2.9
Appalachian Regional Development Programs	HEW	23.7	89.1	86.3	31.4	54.9	1.7	1.1	10.9	.0	4.3	2.4	2.6	.1	1.5
Regional Development Programs	HEW	5.6	62.0	31.6	31.6	.0	14.9	15.5	38.0	16.6	.0	5.2	14.6	.0	1.5
Appalachian Supplements to Federal Grants-in-Aid	HEW	79.0	65.8	7.3	6.8	.5	45.9	12.6	34.2	12.1	8.3	3.3	7.4	1.5	1.6
Basic Water and Sewer Facilities	HUD	38.5	72.0	32.1	23.0	9.1	24.8	15.1	28.0	12.3	4.1	6.8	3.4	1.4	.0

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0053

Appendix table 1--Federal outlays by programs accruing to metro and nonmetro counties, fiscal year 1973--Continued

Item	Agency	Total	Metropolitan						Nonmetropolitan						
			Total	Greater			Medium	Lesser	Total	Urbanized		Less urbanized		Thinly populated	
				Total	Core	Fringe				Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent
		Mil. dols.	Percent distribution												
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT															
Community Development Grants															
Grants for Law Enforcement Assistance	Justice	895.8	90.3	36.0	35.0	1.0	44.1	10.2	9.7	7.1	1.2	.7	.7	.0	.0
Air Pollution Control Program Grants	EPA	41.1	91.9	38.5	32.3	6.2	42.0	11.4	8.1	6.6	1.4	.0	.1	.0	.0
Solid Waste Planning Grants	EPA	3.6	71.0	28.2	27.2	1.0	31.6	11.3	29.0	4.6	6.3	4.7	10.7	.1	2.7
Construction Grants for Waste Water Treatment Works	EPA	1,554.8	83.5	52.7	32.2	20.5	21.9	8.9	16.5	9.1	1.9	1.3	3.4	.4	.4
Community Economic Development	OEO	66.1	81.1	46.8	42.8	3.9	14.8	19.5	18.9	.4	4.7	3.4	7.6	.0	2.9
Community Action	OEO	351.7	78.0	49.6	45.6	4.0	21.0	7.4	22.0	4.3	3.3	6.4	5.9	.7	1.4
Appalachian Local Development District Assistance 9/	Comm.	3.1	17.5	2.4	.3	2.1	8.9	6.2	82.5	12.6	3.2	21.0	19.4	12.0	14.3
Appalachian State Research, Technical Assistance and Demonstrations 9/	Comm.	5.5	70.3	12.0	5.2	6.9	46.0	12.3	29.7	3.6	4.7	1.5	10.8	2.7	6.4
Indian Industrial Development	Int.	2.4	74.8	58.4	55.2	3.2	10.9	5.5	25.2	3.5	3.3	5.2	4.7	1.6	6.9
Health Facilities Construction Grants	HEW	167.5	67.5	30.0	25.5	4.5	27.7	9.8	32.5	7.7	3.7	7.0	11.7	.7	1.7
Indian Health Facilities	HEW	43.6	17.1	4.0	3.4	.6	10.9	2.3	82.9	2.2	22.2	3.2	13.2	.7	41.5
Fiscal Assistance to States and Local Governments	Treas.	6,636.3	77.5	29.8	23.3	6.5	37.2	10.5	22.5	6.9	3.0	4.4	5.1	.8	2.3
Transportation															
Highway Planning and Construction	Trans.	4,321.0	66.1	35.5	24.6	10.9	21.6	9.0	33.9	4.9	4.7	8.9	9.4	1.5	4.5
Development Highway System-Appalachian Region	Trans.	184.3	16.7	1.3	.1	1.2	8.3	7.1	83.3	6.6	14.6	30.3	18.5	2.4	10.9
Highway Studies	Trans.	41.9	85.5	28.4	21.4	7.0	46.1	10.9	14.5	8.0	3.5	1.1	1.9	.0	2/
Highway Beautification	Trans.	40.4	71.0	16.7	14.4	2.3	35.9	18.5	29.0	11.9	3.2	5.1	6.1	.9	1.8
Urban Mass Transportation Fund	Trans.	758.5	95.7	92.6	87.5	5.1	2.7	.3	4.3	.1	4.2	.0	.0	.0	.0
Appalachian Development-Highway System 9/	Comm.	.2	100.0	66.8	66.8	.0	33.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Urban Renewal															
Urban Renewal Programs	HUD	810.9	80.6	43.9	38.4	5.4	27.8	8.9	19.4	5.8	9.0	2.0	2.4	2/	.1
Neighborhood Facilities	HUD	18.7	62.6	34.8	28.9	5.9	19.4	8.4	37.4	3.1	9.5	6.3	14.7	.0	3.9
Open-Space Land-Undeveloped	HUD	29.4	89.8	49.7	27.9	21.8	35.5	4.6	10.2	2.9	2.7	2.3	1.8	.1	.5
Model Cities	HUD	618.6	95.4	62.3	59.5	2.7	27.7	5.4	4.6	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.3	.0	.0

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0690

Appendix table 1--Federal outlays by programs accruing to metro and nonmetro counties, fiscal year 1973--Continued

Item	Agency	Total	Metropolitan					Nonmetropolitan						
			Total	Greater			Medium	Lesser	Total	Urbanized		Less urbanized		Thinly populated	
				Total	Core	Fringe				Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent
		Mil. dols.	Percent distribution												
HOUSING															
Housing Grants															
Farm Labor Housing Grants	USDA	1.7	39.7	.0	.0	.0	39.7	.0	60.3	.0	.0	15.5	38.2	.0	6.6
Rural Self-Help Housing, Technical Assistance Grants	USDA	3.7	32.9	11.4	4.5	6.9	20.3	1.2	67.1	36.6	11.7	12.1	2.9	3.8	.0
Self-Help Housing Land Development Loans	USDA	2/	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0
Low-Rent Public Housing	HUD	597.6	99.6	73.0	73.0	.0	24.8	1.8	.4	.0	.4	.0	.0	.0	.0
Housing for the Elderly or Handicapped	HUD	3.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Indian Housing Improvement	Int.	10.4	23.3	6.2	3.8	2.4	13.0	4.0	76.7	8.7	12.2	14.8	18.3	2.7	20.1
Indian Housing	Int.	2.4	28.6	12.4	10.1	2.2	11.2	5.0	71.4	6.7	16.2	12.7	23.1	1.5	11.3
Housing Loans															
*Low-to-Moderate Income Housing Loans	USDA	1,696.0	24.6	5.0	.8	4.2	11.5	8.1	75.4	10.1	7.3	20.6	22.8	5.5	9.0
*Rural Rental Housing Loans	USDA	105.1	27.5	8.1	1.1	7.0	11.2	8.2	72.5	5.8	4.6	19.8	25.2	6.8	10.4
*Farm Labor Housing Loans	USDA	10.2	63.0	59.4	59.4	.0	3.6	.0	37.0	17.5	4.1	3.3	9.1	.4	2.7
*Very Low Income Housing Repair Loans	USDA	4.3	8.3	1.4	2/	1.4	3.6	3.2	91.7	5.6	2.7	22.7	28.8	8.4	23.6
*Rural Housing Site Loans	USDA	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	.0	.0	.0	97.6	12.3	6.1	42.4	25.4	3.5	8.0
*Veterans Guaranteed and Insured Loans	VA	8,472.5	89.3	51.6	35.0	16.7	27.6	10.1	10.7	3.6	2.4	1.9	1.8	.2	.8
*Mortgage Insurance Rental Housing	HUD	126.2	98.2	72.9	24.9	48.0	15.7	9.6	1.8	.0	1.1	.0	.5	.2	.0
*Mortgage Insurance for Cooperative Housing	HUD	.8	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
*Mortgage Insurance for Urban Renewal Housing	HUD	22.1	92.8	33.7	33.7	.0	48.2	10.9	7.2	.0	2.9	.0	4.3	.0	.0
*Mortgage Insurance for Low-to-Moderate Income Housing at Market Interest Rate	HUD	749.1	81.1	43.9	24.7	19.2	24.9	12.3	18.9	6.2	3.9	3.8	4.0	.4	.7
*Mortgage Insurance for Low-to-Moderate Income Housing at Below Market Interest Rate	HUD	5.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
*Mortgage Insurance for Housing Projects in Declining Areas	HUD	9.8	100.0	62.5	62.5	.0	21.0	16.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
*Mortgage Insurance for Elderly Housing	HUD	6.3	74.6	.0	.0	.0	74.6	.0	25.4	.0	25.4	.0	.0	.0	.0
*Mortgage Insurance for Nursing Homes	HUD	77.8	80.9	49.9	34.1	15.8	21.2	9.8	19.1	13.0	.7	1.6	3.2	.0	.6
*Mortgage Insurance for Experimental Housing	HUD	8.8	100.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
*Mortgage Insurance for Condominium Housing	HUD	55.5	95.2	65.4	47.9	17.5	26.5	3.4	4.8	1.8	2.6	.0	.4	.0	.0
*Mortgage Insurance for Rehabilitative Sales Housing	HUD	1.5	79.4	30.5	30.5	.0	39.5	9.4	20.6	5.8	.0	14.8	.0	.0	.0
*Insurance for Property Improvement Loans	HUD	591.7	79.5	49.8	33.4	16.3	21.0	8.7	20.5	5.7	3.8	4.0	4.9	.7	1.5
*Home Mortgage Insurance	HUD	4,866.7	88.7	44.6	34.2	10.5	34.8	9.4	11.3	3.9	2.9	2.0	2.1	.2	.3
*Mortgage Insurance for Rental Housing Assistance	HUD	1,430.6	85.3	50.4	40.6	9.8	27.3	7.7	14.7	5.8	2.7	2.9	3.1	.0	.2

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0061

Appendix table 1--Federal outlays by programs accruing to metro and nonmetro counties, fiscal year 1973--Continued

Item	Agency	Total	Metropolitan						Nonmetropolitan						
			Total	Greater			Medium	Lesser	Total	Urbanized		Less urbanized		Thinly populated	
				Total	Core	Fringe				Adja-cent	Nonad-jacent	Adja-cent	Nonad-jacent	Adja-cent	Nonad-jacent
		Mil. dols.	Percent distribution												
HOUSING															
Housing Loans															
*Mortgage Insurance for Multi-Family Supplement Loans	HUD	1.3	74.7	66.6	66.6	.0	8.1	.0	25.3	.0	.0	.0	25.3	.0	.0
*Mortgage Insurance for Non-profit Hospitals	HUD	150.8	86.6	14.3	10.3	4.1	68.9	3.3	13.4	2.9	10.5	.0	.0	.0	.0
*Mortgage Insurance for Group Practice Facilities	HUD	5.2	100.0	89.2	44.4	44.8	.0	10.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT															
Elementary and Secondary Education															
Indian Education-Grants to LEA's	HEW	11.3	25.1	7.1	6.3	.7	11.9	6.2	74.9	11.3	5.1	13.0	24.9	2.3	18.3
Educationally Deprived Children-LEA	HEW	1,316.3	64.2	40.2	34.2	6.0	17.2	6.8	35.8	6.0	3.8	9.2	10.3	2.2	4.4
Educationally Deprived Children-Migrant	HEW	70.7	92.2	8.7	8.7	.0	60.8	22.7	7.8	5.4	2.4	.1	2/	.0	.0
Dropout Prevention	HEW	8.2	87.1	69.7	65.7	4.0	15.2	2.2	12.9	1.8	2.2	3.0	6.0	.0	.0
Follow-Through	HEW	52.9	74.0	35.3	27.0	8.3	28.2	10.5	26.0	4.6	6.8	6.4	4.4	1.4	2.4
Child Development-Head Start	HEW	360.6	63.2	30.9	25.8	5.1	22.0	10.3	36.8	7.2	7.4	7.8	10.2	.8	3.4
Bilingual Education	HEW	32.9	80.2	50.1	47.3	2.8	19.9	10.2	19.8	4.6	3.0	3.5	4.7	.9	3.1
Educational Opportunity Grants	HEW	205.6	75.5	39.2	32.2	7.0	23.7	12.6	24.5	8.4	4.9	4.2	6.2	.2	.6
Health															
Comprehensive Health Planning-Areawide Grants	HEW	19.9	84.7	38.6	35.1	3.5	35.4	10.7	15.3	4.2	6.2	1.6	3.0	.2	.1
CHP Public Health Services Formula Grants	HEW	74.6	80.6	26.4	24.4	2.0	43.9	10.3	19.4	14.1	2.5	.0	2.7	.0	.0
Crippled Children Services 1/	HEW	108.5	63.4	33.2	26.5	6.7	18.1	12.1	36.6	8.9	4.3	7.2	10.0	1.6	4.6
Family Planning Projects	HEW	99.3	84.6	47.5	40.7	6.8	30.0	7.2	15.4	8.2	2.4	.3	4.3	.1	.1
Health Services Development Project Grants	HEW	107.8	93.2	60.0	55.4	4.6	27.1	6.1	6.8	.1	.2	3.5	2.3	.0	.7
Indian Health Services	HEW	1.5	94.9	48.5	48.5	.0	44.7	1.7	5.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	5.1
Indian Sanitation Facilities	HEW	.1	1.7	.0	.0	.0	1.7	.0	98.3	.0	80.7	.0	.0	.0	17.6
Maternal and Child Health Services 1/	HEW	9.9	74.2	45.9	40.2	5.7	22.5	5.9	25.8	9.2	2.6	4.8	5.4	.9	2.9
Maternity and Infant Care Projects	HEW	82.9	91.8	68.4	66.4	2.0	21.1	2.3	8.2	5.3	1.6	.2	1.2	.0	.0
Migrant Health Grants	HEW	23.1	62.6	14.7	13.4	1.2	24.9	23.0	37.4	22.8	5.3	3.5	4.5	1.3	.0
Mental Health-Community Assistance Narcotic Addiction and Drug	HEW	53.7	96.8	67.3	60.6	6.7	25.8	3.6	3.2	1.5	.7	1.1	.0	.0	.0
Mental Health-Community Mental Health Centers	HEW	172.4	80.1	51.6	23.4	28.2	19.2	9.3	19.9	5.2	6.1	3.1	5.3	.2	.1
Comprehensive Health Services	OEO	77.1	81.3	54.5	51.6	2.9	17.5	9.2	18.7	4.3	5.4	1.3	2.7	.0	5.0
Family Planning	OEO	14.9	77.4	41.0	37.4	3.6	15.8	20.7	22.6	6.7	3.3	5.8	4.7	.6	1.5
Drug Rehabilitation	OEO	19.7	96.9	75.4	70.8	4.6	21.1	.4	3.1	1.0	2.1	.0	2/	.0	.0
Health Services Delivery	HEW	174.8	93.2	80.2	66.2	14.0	8.7	4.4	6.8	.7	.5	3.7	1.2	.2	.4

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0092

Appendix table 1--Federal outlays by programs accruing to metro and nonmetro counties, fiscal year 1973--Continued

Item	Agency	Total	Metropolitan					Nonmetropolitan						
			Total	Greater			Medium	Lesser	Total	Urbanized		Less urbanized		Thinly populated	
				Total	Core	Fringe				Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent
		Mil. dols.	Percent distribution												
HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT															
Health															
Health Services-Planning and Development	HEW	135.4	93.6	63.5	48.5	15.0	23.0	7.1	6.4	2.9	2.1	.1	1.0	.3	.1
Indian Health Services	HEW	155.8	38.4	4.6	1.3	3.4	18.0	15.9	61.6	4.4	6.4	10.1	18.7	1.8	20.1
Mental Health-Alcohol Formula Grants	HEW	29.5	89.1	21.4	21.4	.1	56.3	11.4	10.9	7.6	2.7	.0	.7	.0	.0
Mental Health-Community Assistance Gr. Comprehensive Alcohol, SE	HEW	1.2	96.4	44.1	23.1	21.0	29.5	22.8	3.6	2.4	1.2	.0	.0	.0	.0
Welfare															
Public Assistance-Maintenance Assistance (State AI)	HEW	6,340.7	74.9	49.1	42.4	6.7	18.7	7.0	25.1	5.3	3.3	6.0	6.8	1.3	2.4
Child Welfare Services 1/	HEW	44.7	63.0	34.1	28.0	6.1	20.1	8.7	37.0	6.4	4.6	9.0	10.9	2.0	4.1
Public Assistance-Social Services 1/	HEW	1,633.9	74.8	50.5	41.5	9.0	17.0	7.3	25.2	5.4	3.1	6.3	6.8	1.3	2.3
Work Incentives Program-Child Care	HEW	.5	94.3	94.3	94.3	.0	.0	.0	5.7	.0	.0	5.7	.0	.0	.0
Indian Social Service Child Welfare	Int.	6.0	14.1	2/	2/	.0	6.8	7.2	85.9	6.4	6.9	4.7	26.2	1.7	39.9
Indian Social Service	Int.	48.3	15.3	2.9	2.7	.2	8.3	4.2	84.7	4.2	4.9	6.1	15.0	1.2	53.2
Food Stamp Bonus Coupons	USDA	2,201.7	67.3	37.9	32.3	5.6	21.7	7.7	32.7	6.1	4.3	7.5	9.4	1.8	3.5
Medical Assistance Program 1/		5,145.7	77.3	53.2	45.7	7.5	17.7	6.4	22.7	5.0	2.9	5.5	6.1	1.1	2.2
Social Security and Other Retirements															
Special Benefits for Disabled Coal Miners	HEW	965.8	52.8	11.0	5.5	5.5	23.7	8.1	57.2	12.4	5.1	12.0	20.6	2.8	4.3
Health Insurance for Aged-Hospital Insur	HEW	6,578.0	71.8	42.7	33.3	9.3	21.0	8.1	28.2	6.9	3.2	6.7	7.5	1.2	2.7
Health Insurance for Aged-Supplemental Medical Insurance	HEW	2,392.3	72.5	43.3	34.2	9.1	21.0	8.1	27.5	6.9	3.3	6.2	7.3	1.2	2.7
Social Security-Disability Insurance	HEW	5,188.9	68.1	36.7	27.5	9.2	22.5	8.9	31.9	7.4	4.2	7.8	8.4	1.5	2.6
Social Security-Retirement Insurance	HEW	30,595.4	71.0	40.9	31.0	9.9	21.8	8.4	29.0	7.3	3.6	7.0	7.3	1.2	2.5
Social Security-Survivor Insurance	HEW	10,948.8	71.0	40.1	29.0	11.2	22.3	8.5	29.0	7.2	3.8	7.1	7.4	1.2	2.3
Social Insurance Program for Railroad Workers 10/	RRB	2,539.4	69.1	34.7	26.7	8.0	23.5	11.0	30.9	7.9	4.5	6.6	8.8	1.1	1.9
Veterans Disability Pension 1/	VA	1,439.4	70.8	37.3	25.6	11.7	24.0	9.5	29.2	6.8	4.5	6.8	7.6	1.3	2.3
Dependency and Indemnity and Death Compensation 1/	VA	693.4	73.6	39.8	27.8	12.1	24.5	9.2	26.4	6.5	3.9	6.3	6.6	1.2	2.0
Veterans Death Pension 1/	VA	1,072.5	73.1	40.2	27.2	13.0	24.0	8.9	26.9	6.8	3.9	6.4	6.6	1.1	2.0
Veterans Disability Compensation 1/	VA	3,037.7	74.5	41.2	28.5	12.7	24.5	8.9	25.5	6.6	3.7	5.9	6.3	1.0	1.9
Veterans Insurance and Indemnities 1/	VA	702.3	76.9	45.6	32.0	13.7	23.0	8.2	23.1	6.3	3.3	5.3	5.6	.9	1.7

--Continued

0063

Appendix table 1--Federal outlays by programs accruing to metro and nonmetro counties, fiscal year 1973--Continued

Item	Agency	Total	Metropolitan						Nonmetropolitan						
			Total	Greater			Medium	Lesser	Total	Urbanized		Less urbanized		Thinly populated	
				Total	Core	Fringe				Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent
		Mil. dols.	Percent distribution												
HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT															
Social Security and Other Retirements															
Civilian Service Retirement and Disability Fund 11/	CSC	4,470.1	74.9	44.6	31.3	13.3	22.1	8.2	25.1	6.2	3.5	5.6	6.2	1.3	2.3
Employee Health Benefits Fund, CSC	CSC	1,414.5	100.0	99.2	88.5	10.8	.7	.0	2/	.0	2/	.0	.0	.0	.0
Employee Life Insurance Fund	CSC	338.1	100.0	98.5	98.5	.0	.0	1.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Employment Opportunities, Manpower Training and Development															
Manpower Development and Training-Inst. Training	HEW	123.1	87.5	20.1	19.8	.4	54.3	13.0	12.6	9.9	1.5	.4	.8	.0	.0
Manpower Training, OEO	HEW	14.3	76.4	44.6	39.1	5.4	20.0	11.9	23.6	2.4	3.7	4.2	7.2	.2	6.0
On-the-Job Training	Labor	50.9	96.4	79.9	79.4	.5	14.0	2.5	3.6	1.4	.5	.4	.9	.2	.1
MDTA-Institutional Training	Labor	290.9	82.4	44.1	41.2	2.8	29.2	9.2	17.6	6.8	3.8	2.2	4.3	.1	.3
Placement Services-Administration	Labor	343.2	82.9	42.0	38.0	3.9	31.1	9.8	17.1	5.9	4.1	2.3	4.4	.1	.3
Concentrated Employment Program	Labor	122.9	89.8	52.5	50.9	1.6	32.4	4.9	10.2	3.5	.3	1.8	3.6	.0	1.0
Job Opportunities in Private Business Sector	Labor	61.7	80.0	45.2	39.2	6.1	24.3	10.4	20.0	4.7	2.6	4.9	5.4	.6	1.9
Neighborhood Youth Corps	Labor	296.8	72.4	42.4	39.1	3.3	22.6	7.4	27.6	5.3	3.8	5.0	10.1	.9	2.4
Work Incentive Program	Labor	192.9	93.6	33.7	27.5	6.2	53.0	6.8	6.4	3.5	1.8	.6	.3	.2	2/
Public Service Careers	Labor	32.0	87.0	32.0	27.0	4.9	43.5	11.5	13.0	5.0	1.7	.7	4.6	.0	1.0
Operation Mainstream	Labor	66.8	45.5	23.4	21.6	1.8	12.7	9.3	54.5	7.0	4.9	10.6	21.3	2.5	8.2
Unemployment Insurance	Labor	806.8	80.2	37.0	29.9	7.1	33.2	10.0	19.8	6.7	3.2	3.5	4.9	.5	1.0
Federal Employee Injury Compensation 12/	Labor	218.8	80.0	44.2	32.0	12.1	26.8	9.1	20.0	5.9	3.1	3.9	4.7	.9	1.5
Job Corps Administrative	Labor	140.8	62.5	37.6	31.2	6.5	20.2	4.7	37.5	9.9	2/	3.4	19.6	.0	4.5
Public Employment Program	Labor	1,201.0	89.3	50.3	44.4	5.9	29.3	9.7	10.7	7.3	1.5	.5	1.1	2/	.2
Advances to Extended Unemployment Comp	Labor	116.0	89.8	40.1	35.9	4.2	45.2	4.4	10.2	5.8	1.5	1.0	1.9	2/	.1
Indian Employment Assistance	Int.	40.5	40.7	27.8	27.0	.8	9.5	3.4	59.3	8.6	15.6	7.0	15.2	.8	12.1
Others															
Indian Programs (Community Action, EFMS)	OEO	20.7	16.8	5.7	3.5	2.2	7.8	3.2	83.2	7.4	5.9	4.0	23.9	1.4	40.6
Foster Grand-Parents	ACTION	20.6	76.6	30.5	24.8	5.7	33.1	13.0	23.4	5.4	4.0	7.2	4.4	.0	2.3
Retired Senior Volunteer Program	ACTION	18.5	60.6	28.6	19.7	8.8	20.2	11.8	39.4	9.4	6.7	7.7	12.2	1.1	2.3
VISTA	ACTION	24.5	96.1	86.0	81.0	5.0	8.0	2.1	3.9	2.0	1.0	.2	.6	.1	.0
Legal Services	OEO	65.9	91.4	63.0	57.5	5.4	21.9	6.5	8.6	1.8	2.9	.7	1.0	.1	2.2
Migrant and Seasonal Farm Workers Assistance	OEO	38.9	75.1	25.2	17.1	8.1	27.0	22.9	24.9	7.5	10.2	5.0	2.2	.0	.0
Older Persons Opportunities and Services	OEO	8.4	58.4	36.1	32.6	3.5	12.9	9.5	41.6	6.3	9.0	9.5	11.7	1.0	4.1

--Continued

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Appendix table 1--Federal outlays by programs accruing to metro and nonmetro counties, fiscal year 1973--Continued

Item	Agency	Total	Metropolitan					Nonmetropolitan						
			Total	Greater			Medium	Lesser	Total	Urbanized		Less urbanized		Thinly populated	
				Total	Core	Fringe				Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent
		Mil. dols.	Percent distribution												
DEFENSE															
Defense Payroll															
Civilian Pay 3/	Defense	11,428.6	85.3	39.0	24.1	14.9	35.4	10.9	14.7	7.2	3.5	1.6	1.7	.5	.2
Military Active Duty Pay 3/	Defense	12,417.5	75.2	27.2	16.9	10.4	29.0	19.0	24.8	9.3	12.6	1.5	.9	2/	.5
Military Reserve and National Guard Pay 3/	Defense	1,230.7	76.5	36.5	25.8	10.7	28.9	11.1	23.5	6.2	4.8	4.6	6.5	.4	1.0
Military Retired Pay 1/	Defense	4.121.6	84.9	37.4	27.5	9.9	32.8	14.8	15.1	4.7	4.4	1.7	3.3	.4	.6
Defense Contracts															
Military Prime Supply Contracts 13/	Defense	17,014.7	89.8	61.3	48.5	12.8	23.4	5.1	10.2	4.0	2.1	1.7	1.8	.3	.2
Military Prime Rdte. Contracts 13/	Defense	6,218.7	96.7	78.0	60.2	17.8	15.4	3.4	3.3	2.4	.2	.1	.3	.1	.2
Military Prime Service Contracts 13/	Defense	5,643.4	82.8	54.5	41.5	13.0	18.9	9.4	17.2	6.1	7.4	1.6	1.6	2/	.4
Military Prime Construction Contracts 13/	Defense	1,249.1	73.5	29.5	21.6	7.9	25.7	18.3	26.5	12.0	9.6	1.9	1.5	2/	1.6
Civilian Function Prime Contracts 13/	Defense	1,789.8	69.9	39.0	32.5	6.4	24.5	6.4	30.1	5.3	2.8	7.8	8.2	2.1	4.0
Prime Contracts of Less than $10,000 14/	Defense	3,746.7	86.7	47.7	41.1	6.6	27.8	11.2	13.3	6.2	4.8	.9	1.3	.1	.0
Atomic Energy Commission															
Operational Program Direction	AEC	2,380.2	71.7	37.2	21.4	15.8	25.2	9.2	28.3	7.4	8.6	4.8	2.9	4.4	.3
Plant and Capital Equipment	AEC	428.1	75.1	38.7	10.7	28.0	15.8	20.6	24.9	8.8	6.9	4.7	2.0	2.5	.0
NASA															
Research and Program Management	NASA	652.2	98.1	54.0	39.7	14.4	31.8	12.3	1.9	.4	.0	2/	.0	.1	1.5
Construction of Facilities, NASA	NASA	52.7	96.6	61.2	56.2	5.0	16.4	19.0	3.4	.4	.5	2/	.0	.0	2.5
Research and Development, NASA	NASA	2,247.0	98.6	80.0	68.3	11.7	9.7	8.9	1.4	.9	.2	2/	.1	2/	.2

1/ Prorated on the basis of special groups to county and city levels, e.g. recipients, field stations, State employees, veterans, etc. 2/ Less than .05 percent. 3/ Prorated to State, county and city by geographic distribution of employees. 4/ Prorated by estimated obligation to State, county, and city levels. 5/ Prorated to State, county, and city by payroll costs except for large expenditures which are actual to the area. 6/ Outlays are allocated or identified to the location of the duty station where the costs are incurred. 7/ Prorated to county level based on last year's survey of consumers and subscribers by county 8/ Prorated to county and city levels according to prior years' distribution. 9/ Allocated equally to counties within each redevelopment district located in 13 Appalachian States. 10/ State total based on statistical tabulations derived from monthly accounting totals; city and county totals projected from December payments of prior fiscal year to arrive at full year totals; records of city and county payment distribution maintained on Zip Code basis. 11/ State totals are based on average monthly annuities applied to the national figure. Proration to counties and cities is based on population. 12/ 15 percent of the outlay prorated to county and city levels based on 85 percent of outlays that is actual. 13/ Outlays are allocated or identified to the location of the prime contractor's main office. 14/ Outlays are allocated or identified to the location of the purchasing office.

* Influence of Federal activities.

Source: Office of Economic Opportunity data.

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Appendix table 2--Federal outlays by programs accruing to metro and nonmetro counties, fiscal year 1972

Item	Agency	U.S. Total	Metropolitan					Nonmetropolitan					
			Total	Greater			Medium	Lesser	Total	Urbanized		Less urbanized		Thinly populated	
				Total	Core	Fringe				Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent
		Mil. dols.	Percent												
COMMERCIAL AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES															
Direct Agriculture Payments															
Feed grain direct payments	USDA	1,053.8	15.8	3.4	.2	3.1	6.5	5.9	84.2	7.4	4.4	23.9	29.7	4.4	14.4
Cotton direct payments	USDA	824.0	22.2	2.0	.4	1.6	12.6	7.7	77.8	10.4	9.7	19.2	28.2	5.9	4.5
Wheat direct payments	USDA	878.2	11.2	2.3	.2	2.1	4.5	4.4	88.8	6.5	5.5	14.0	27.2	4.5	31.0
Sugar Act Program	USDA	81.9	33.9	1.0	.6	.4	23.8	9.1	66.1	10.7	17.8	11.3	16.5	3.2	6.7
Wool Act Program	USDA	109.4	13.7	2.2	.5	1.8	6.1	5.4	86.3	5.4	8.4	10.0	31.6	6.3	24.6
Indemnity payments to dairy farmers	USDA	3.0	32.8	1.4	.9	.6	18.8	12.5	67.2	15.4	14.0	13.3	16.3	3.0	5.3
Crop insurance indemnity payments 1/	USDA	29.3	16.5	2.4	1.4	1.0	6.0	8.1	83.5	7.8	7.7	18.3	30.7	4.3	14.6
Cropland Diversion															
Cropland Adjustment Program	USDA	64.8	17.9	4.6	.5	4.1	7.6	5.6	82.1	6.9	5.0	22.0	26.9	6.3	14.9
Cropland Conversion Program	USDA	.1	18.8	.0	.0	.0	1.2	17.6	81.2	4.8	.0	21.5	17.8	.4	36.7
Conservation Reserve Program	USDA	.1	22.4	3.9	1.2	2.6	10.9	7.6	77.6	16.3	21.5	6.7	24.4	5.3	3.3
Farm Loans															
* Insured emergency loans	USDA	79.4	13.1	1.6	.2	1.4	4.9	6.6	86.9	9.4	8.9	21.0	31.8	2.8	13.0
* Irrigation loans	USDA	7.3	16.5	4.3	.0	4.3	.0	12.3	83.5	1.5	4.7	5.9	15.4	2.4	53.6
* Soil and water loans	USDA	5.4	7.7	1.4	.8	.5	4.2	2.1	92.3	3.6	7.3	20.0	31.7	3.3	26.5
* Farm ownership loans	USDA	348.2	10.0	1.2	.1	1.1	4.6	4.2	90.0	7.0	5.0	19.9	30.8	6.1	21.3
Farm operating loans	USDA	336.4	12.2	2.1	.2	1.9	5.2	4.9	87.8	7.3	7.2	19.8	28.5	5.9	19.0
Insured emergency loans	USDA	29.2	17.8	.8	.3	.6	9.8	7.2	82.2	6.8	9.4	25.2	23.5	4.5	12.8
Commodity loans-gross	USDA	2,676.0	13.3	3.1	1.6	1.5	5.4	4.8	86.7	6.6	6.1	22.7	28.9	4.5	18.0
Storage facility loans	USDA	120.3	11.7	3.0	.1	2.9	4.4	4.3	88.3	5.9	4.6	20.2	32.4	5.2	20.0
Reseal loan storage payments	USDA	48.2	3.7	.3	.0	.3	.6	2.8	96.3	1.4	5.8	8.9	32.9	4.9	42.4
Others, USDA															
Expenses Ag. Stabilization and Conservation	USDA	210.1	49.0	29.7	27.5	2.2	10.5	8.8	51.0	4.5	4.5	12.0	15.7	3.8	10.4
Extension Service, Agriculture 2/	USDA	168.8	51.7	24.4	20.2	4.2	15.9	11.4	48.3	10.3	5.6	10.8	12.5	3.2	5.9
S. & E., Farmers Home Administration	USDA	98.5	38.5	14.8	13.2	1.6	13.0	10.7	61.5	6.4	6.8	14.7	20.5	3.5	9.6
S. & E., Rural Electrification Admin.	USDA	14.6	90.4	75.2	74.3	.9	8.0	7.2	9.6	1.4	3.3	1.9	2.7	.1	.2
Resource Conservation and Development, SCS	USDA	11.1	36.3	13.3	9.4	4.0	12.5	10.5	63.7	10.5	10.9	10.0	20.4	3.2	7.6
River Basin Surveys and Investigations, SCS	USDA	3.0	80.5	44.1	32.8	11.3	22.7	13.7	19.5	13.0	4.8	.7	.7	.0	.4
Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations, SCS	USDA	48.0	47.7	21.1	14.8	6.3	15.8	10.7	52.3	7.2	9.1	11.1	18.8	2.1	5.0
Great Plains Conservation Program, SCS	USDA	7.1	14.9	5.1	4.2	1.0	1.5	8.3	85.1	3.6	6.4	13.3	28.7	6.1	27.0
Forest Protection and Utilization, FS 3/	USDA	336.3	37.9	18.2	13.7	4.5	10.8	8.9	62.1	6.6	11.7	7.7	21.3	2.8	12.0
Natural Resources and Conservation															
Resource Conservation and Development	USDA	5.3	14.1	1.9	.8	1.1	7.5	4.7	85.9	5.1	6.0	16.5	30.2	5.0	23.1
Plant Material for Conservation	USDA	2.0	48.7	12.9	7.2	5.7	31.7	4.1	51.3	10.1	6.3	14.4	10.6	3.9	5.9
Forest Roads and Trails	USDA	158.0	24.4	11.4	7.9	3.5	4.7	8.3	75.6	7.8	10.1	8.1	33.4	3.0	13.2
Flood Prevention Program	USDA	11.1	17.9	6.5	5.0	1.5	6.1	5.3	82.1	.1	.0	17.2	41.7	.3	22.8
River Basin Surveys and Investigations	USDA	7.4	82.8	31.4	23.0	8.4	35.5	15.8	17.2	3.2	6.8	1.9	4.9	.1	.3
Snow Survey Program and Water Supply Forecasting	USDA	1.0	59.2	27.9	27.6	.3	12.2	19.1	40.8	2.1	10.8	2.5	16.6	2.0	6.8
Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations	USDA	71.4	31.4	7.0	2.9	4.1	11.4	13.0	68.6	6.7	5.8	32.2	20.5	4.9	8.5
Watershed Planning	USDA	7.6	71.5	26.0	18.8	7.2	30.2	15.3	28.5	3.3	13.1	2.5	8.5	.3	.6
Agricultural Conservation Program	USDA	156.7	20.7	3.7	1.1	2.6	9.7	7.2	79.3	7.5	6.4	20.0	23.9	5.8	15.8
Emergency Conservation Measures	USDA	10.9	9.8	.6	.4	.2	1.6	7.5	90.2	4.3	6.6	34.7	23.6	6.4	12.5
Appalachian Region Conservation Program	USDA	1.7	9.2	1.0	.0	1.0	7.3	.9	90.8	20.7	3.9	20.6	20.9	5.1	19.5
Great Plains Conservation Program	USDA	10.6	3.7	.0	.0	.0	1.3	2.4	96.3	2.1	4.2	12.2	32.1	6.0	39.7
Conservation Technical Assistance	USDA	128.4	34.0	10.3	5.9	4.4	13.5	10.2	66.0	7.8	7.3	14.7	21.4	4.1	10.6
Soil Survey Program	USDA	24.8	56.2	25.6	8.9	16.7	16.1	14.6	43.8	8.3	6.2	8.5	14.7	2.0	4.0
Parks and Forests	Int.	180.5	49.5	35.8	32.1	3.7	9.7	4.1	50.5	9.1	8.9	4.3	15.9	.9	11.4
Water Resources 4/	Int.	439.4	38.2	9.0	5.0	3.9	24.3	4.9	61.8	5.3	18.4	7.8	23.9	.3	6.1

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Appendix table 2--Federal outlays by programs accruing to metro and nonmetro counties, fiscal year 1972--Continued

Item	Agency	U.S. Total	Metropolitan					Nonmetropolitan						
			Total	Greater			Medium	Lesser	Total	Urbanized		Less urbanized		Thinly populated	
				Total	Core	Fringe				Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent
		Mil. dols.	Percent												
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT															
Community Development Loans															
Public Facility Loans	HUD	18.6	36.0	5.0	2.5	2.5	26.9	4.0	64.0	8.7	13.0	20.9	11.7	2.5	7.2
Rural Electrification Loans 5/	USDA	438.3	17.7	4.5	.3	4.2	6.6	6.6	82.3	5.8	6.1	18.9	24.9	7.5	19.3
Rural Telephone Loans 5/	USDA	133.7	18.2	3.8	.0	3.8	11.3	3.0	81.8	5.8	4.6	19.3	22.5	10.0	19.7
Rural Telephone Bank Loans 5/	USDA	91.0	31.4	16.4	4.2	12.3	10.8	4.2	68.6	6.5	3.0	22.5	18.7	5.0	12.9
*Water System Loans	USDA	179.9	22.0	4.8	.2	4.5	9.1	8.1	78.0	10.9	8.3	21.0	25.9	4.2	7.7
*Sewer System Loans	USDA	80.6	24.3	2.5	.0	2.5	15.1	6.7	75.7	18.8	5.4	21.7	17.6	2.7	9.4
*Water and Sewer System Loans	USDA	38.2	19.8	2.1	.0	2.1	8.7	9.0	80.2	4.5	8.9	23.6	29.2	6.7	7.3
Economic Development-Loans Business and Development Companies	Comm.	43.2	46.5	25.1	24.0	1.1	10.4	10.9	53.5	12.2	4.2	13.5	19.0	2.5	2.2
*Economic Development-Loans Business and Development Companies	Comm.	2.6	68.2	63.6	63.6	.0	.3	4.3	31.8	7.8	4.3	1.3	18.4	.0	.0
Economic Opportunity Loans to Small Businesses	SBA	56.9	82.7	53.4	47.4	5.9	22.7	6.7	17.3	3.3	3.4	3.1	5.1	.7	1.8
Loans to State and Local Development Companies	SBA	52.2	43.6	18.8	15.6	3.1	13.2	11.6	56.4	9.4	8.0	13.3	10.4	6.2	9.1
Small Business Financial Assistance Program	SBA	65.4	81.5	44.9	38.2	6.7	25.7	10.9	18.5	4.9	3.9	3.3	4.5	.6	1.4
Small Business Investment Company Program	SBA	42.6	94.5	77.3	50.5	26.8	16.5	.7	5.5	.0	3.9	.4	.5	.0	.7
Disaster Loans	SBA	314.9	84.7	69.4	61.2	8.2	14.3	1.0	15.3	4.7	.9	3.6	5.3	.4	.4
*Economic Opportunity Loans to Small Businesses	SBA	24.6	83.0	56.0	49.4	6.6	21.3	5.6	17.0	2.7	3.0	3.4	4.6	.6	2.7
*Loans to State and Local Development Companies	SBA	24.2	31.4	17.8	4.7	13.1	7.1	6.5	68.6	9.2	2.3	14.5	22.3	4.5	15.7
*Small Business Financial Assistance Program	SBA	1,120.6	61.4	31.6	23.6	7.9	20.4	9.4	38.6	6.6	5.9	8.5	12.5	1.3	3.8
*Disaster Loans	SBA	6.6	47.8	6.3	5.4	.9	19.7	21.8	52.2	19.6	6.6	9.5	9.5	2.0	4.9
Community Development Grants															
Water and Sewer Grants	USDA	4.2	3.5	.0	.0	.0	3.0	.5	96.5	.0	3.1	11.2	43.7	7.9	30.6
Rural Water and Waste Disposal Grants	USDA	2.1	34.7	5.1	.0	5.1	13.2	16.4	65.3	13.2	3.2	22.8	12.9	4.1	9.2
Water System Development Grants	USDA	18.7	12.8	.8	.5	.3	4.6	7.4	87.2	4.8	5.3	29.4	28.9	6.9	11.9
Sewer System Development Grants	USDA	15.3	16.5	2.4	.0	2.4	9.0	5.1	83.5	13.7	6.2	29.4	18.0	3.9	12.2
Economic Development Administrative Grants	USDA	.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0
Water and Sewer Development Grants	USDA	5.2	15.5	.0	.0	.0	9.0	6.5	84.5	8.4	7.9	16.9	24.5	10.2	16.6
Appalachian Regional Development Programs	USDA	.4	27.9	10.3	10.2	.1	17.6	.0	72.1	.0	.0	6.7	21.9	43.5	.0
Appalachian Regional Development Programs 6/	Comm.	7.0	58.4	16.3	10.6	5.7	31.3	10.8	41.6	4.1	2.1	8.7	11.1	5.4	10.3
Operation and Administration, EDA	Comm.	19.9	100.0	85.1	85.1	.0	14.9	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Regional Development Programs	Comm.	1.6	99.7	95.7	99.7	.0	.0	.0	.3	.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Regional Action Planning Commissions	Comm.	20.3	69.6	29.2	25.7	3.5	24.0	16.3	30.4	18.5	7.2	.5	1.9	.3	2.0
Economic Development-Grants and Loans Public Works and Development Facilities	Comm.	127.8	38.8	17.4	14.4	3.0	14.5	6.9	61.2	3.3	11.6	9.2	24.9	3.5	8.7
Economic Development-Planning Assistance	Comm.	6.5	28.2	.8	.8	.0	14.3	13.0	71.8	10.4	21.7	10.2	20.2	3.3	6.0
Economic Development-Technical Assistance	Comm.	12.2	85.2	65.0	59.6	5.4	14.9	5.2	14.8	3.3	2.8	2.5	4.6	.1	1.5
Economic Development-Public Works Impact Projects	Comm.	45.7	32.9	15.0	13.3	1.7	13.6	4.3	67.1	8.8	6.1	12.3	27.7	2.9	9.2
Appalachian Regional Development Program	NEW	13.4	97.7	12.6	12.6	.0	71.9	13.2	2.3	2.2	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0
Regional Development Programs	NEW	4.9	63.1	24.6	24.6	.0	38.5	.0	36.9	7.8	1.7	2.3	7.6	.0	17.5
Appalachian Supplements to Federal Grant-in-Aid	NEW	8.4	85.2	11.0	11.0	.0	52.7	21.5	14.8	2.4	3.6	.0	4.1	.0	4.7

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Appendix table 2--Federal outlays by programs accruing to metro and nonmetro counties, fiscal year 1972--Continued

Item	Agency	U.S. Total	Metropolitan						Nonmetropolitan						
			Total	Greater			Medium	Lesser	Total	Urbanized		Less urbanized		Thinly populated	
				Total	Core	Fringe				Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent
		Mil. dols.	Percent												
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT--Continued															
Community Development Grants--Continued															
Basic Water and Sewer Facilities	HUD	190.3	74.5	27.9	11.9	16.0	35.9	10.6	25.5	5.7	6.3	6.2	6.5	.9	.0
Grants for Law Enforcement Assistance	Justice	670.3	86.7	36.5	33.7	.8	38.0	14.1	13.3	7.9	4.2	.4	.5	.0	.3
Air Pollution Control Program Grants	EPA	41.4	91.3	38.8	32.8	6.0	41.3	11.2	8.7	5.2	2.0	.6	.2	.0	.7
Solid Waste Planning Grants	EPA	2.7	77.8	27.4	25.2	2.2	36.6	13.8	22.2	5.3	3.6	5.4	4.3	3.6	.0
Construction Grants for Waste Water Treatment Works	EPA	780.8	82.0	47.8	32.7	15.1	27.9	6.3	18.0	5.9	2.6	3.3	4.9	.5	.9
Concentrated Community Development	OEO	218.9	86.1	61.6	55.0	6.6	16.5	8.1	13.9	3.6	3.7	2.8	1.9	.2	1.7
Community Action	OEO	297.7	74.0	39.8	35.3	4.5	24.3	9.9	26.0	5.9	4.7	5.9	7.4	.6	1.5
Transportation															
Highway Planning and Construction	Trans.	4,909.8	61.1	30.4	20.1	10.3	21.3	9.4	38.9	3.9	4.5	9.3	11.4	2.6	7.2
Development Highway System-Appalachian Region	Trans.	204.3	26.0	4.4	.6	3.8	7.8	13.7	74.0	10.0	9.3	5.9	21.1	21.7	6.0
Highway Studies	Trans.	73.4	82.1	13.1	12.8	.3	48.1	20.8	17.9	9.4	3.5	.6	1.8	.0	2.7
Highway Beautification	Trans.	36.3	47.5	15.6	7.4	8.2	22.5	9.4	52.5	16.3	4.8	9.9	12.9	2.3	6.3
Urban Mass Transporation Fund	Trans.	574.9	98.5	89.5	81.2	8.3	8.3	.8	1.5	.1	1.3	.0	.0	.0	.0
Urban Renewal															
Urban Renewal Programs	HUD	1,026.8	85.0	41.3	33.2	8.0	29.2	14.5	15.0	5.3	3.7	2.0	3.9	.1	.0
Urban Beautification and Improvement	HUD	.9	100.0	30.9	27.2	3.6	69.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Open-Space Developed Land-Urban Parks	HUD	6.1	92.6	60.7	51.9	8.8	24.8	7.1	7.4	3.9	1.4	.3	1.9	.0	.0
Neighborhood Facilities	HUD	35.8	70.0	33.8	28.4	5.4	30.9	5.4	30.0	2.7	4.4	10.2	7.6	1.3	4.0
Open-Space Land-Undeveloped	HUD	74.4	86.1	43.9	27.5	16.4	35.2	7.1	13.9	3.6	4.1	2.8	2.7	.1	.5
Model Cities	HUD	582.9	93.5	59.5	57.4	2.2	27.9	6.1	6.5	1.2	2.9	1.0	1.3	.0	.0
Health Facility Construction															
Medical Facility Construction	HEW	8.2	38.5	18.2	9.4	8.8	17.6	2.7	61.5	9.4	9.1	13.7	27.7	.3	1.4
Construction Long-Term Care Facilities	HEW	5.1	51.6	28.3	24.4	3.9	18.8	4.6	48.4	3.3	2.7	29.6	6.7	.4	5.7
Construction Facilities	HEW	4.8	93.9	36.2	24.1	12.1	25.7	32.0	6.1	1.8	.8	1.8	1.7	.0	.0
Health Care Facilities Service Modernization	HEW	24.8	67.1	20.1	19.5	.6	35.1	11.9	32.9	5.3	11.3	8.4	7.4	.0	.5
Health Care Facilities Service	HEW	4.8	54.9	2.1	2.1	.0	39.4	13.4	45.1	.1	12.8	4.6	26.3	.3	.9
HOUSING															
Housing Grants															
Farm Labor Housing Grants	USDA	6.7	66.4	.0	.0	.0	44.0	22.3	33.6	23.7	.0	.3	1.8	.0	7.7
Rural Self-Help Housing, Technical Assistance	USDA	1.7	71.4	.0	.0	.0	20.6	50.8	28.6	11.4	.0	5.8	11.4	.0	.0
Self-Help Housing Grants	USDA	6.7	14.5	1.7	.4	1.3	7.8	5.0	85.5	8.9	8.3	20.8	22.4	3.3	21.8
Low-Rent Public Housing	HUD	797.0	99.8	77.8	77.8	.0	20.7	1.3	.2	.0	.2	.0	.0	.0	.0
Housing for the Elderly or Handicapped	HUD	3.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0

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Appendix table 2--Federal outlays by programs accruing to metro and nonmetro counties, fiscal year 1972--Continued

Item	Agency	U.S. Total	Metropolitan					Nonmetropolitan						
			Total	Greater			Medium	Lesser	Total	Urbanized		Less urbanized		Thinly populated	
				Total	Core	Fringe				Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent
		Mil. dols.	Percent												
HOUSING--Continued															
Housing Loans															
*Low-to-Moderate Income Housing Loans	USDA	1,540.8	22.9	4.8	.8	4.0	11.1	7.0	77.1	10.0	6.7	22.5	22.8	5.6	9.5
*Rural Rental Housing Loans	USDA	40.1	21.3	3.8	.1	3.7	11.7	5.8	78.7	6.7	6.8	17.9	27.8	3.1	16.5
*Farm Labor Housing Loans	USDA	2.7	25.3	1.2	.0	1.2	18.1	6.0	74.7	33.1	10.9	13.7	10.5	.8	5.7
*Very Low Income Housing Loans	USDA	5.2	9.9	2.3	.3	2.0	3.0	4.5	90.1	4.7	3.2	23.2	27.6	7.4	23.9
*Rural Housing Site Loans	USDA	.8	9.9	.0	.0	.0	7.6	2.3	90.1	5.2	.0	36.2	31.2	5.6	11.8
*Veterans Guaranteed and Insured Loans	VA	8,081.3	89.7	54.3	35.7	17.6	26.2	9.2	10.3	3.5	2.3	1.8	2.2	.2	.3
*Mortgage Insurance Rental Housing	HUD	260.9	94.3	70.6	46.7	23.9	18.7	5.0	5.7	2.5	1.6	1.0	.6	.0	.0
*Mortgage Insurance for Cooperative Housing	HUD	1.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
*Mortgage Insurance for Urban Renewal Housing	HUD	64.3	100.0	89.2	88.5	.7	10.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
*Mortgage Insurance for Low-to-Moderate Income Housing at Market Interest Rate	HUD	887.1	90.1	54.3	32.0	22.2	29.1	6.8	9.9	3.8	1.7	2.2	1.6	.0	.6
*Mortgage Insurance for Low-to-Moderate Income Housing at Below Market Interest Rate	HUD	56.9	100.0	94.9	81.4	13.5	5.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
*Mortgage Insurance for Housing Project in Declining Areas	HUD	2.1	97.2	88.5	88.5	.0	8.7	.0	2.8	.0	2.8	.0	.0	.0	.0
*Mortgage Insurance for Elderly Housing	HUD	2.7	100.0	100.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
*Mortgage Insurance for Nursing Homes	HUD	98.2	76.4	53.9	26.3	27.5	21.1	1.5	23.6	2.7	6.9	7.8	2.9	1.9	1.4
*Mortgage Insurance for Experimental Housing	HUD	33.0	99.7	12.1	12.1	.0	69.2	18.4	.3	.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
*Mortgage Insurance for Condominium Housing	HUD	60.9	97.7	57.3	40.7	16.6	34.3	6.1	2.3	.3	.0	.0	2.0	.0	.0
*Mortgage Insurance for Rehabilitative Sales Housing	HUD	3.9	90.0	63.1	61.5	1.6	5.0	21.9	10.0	4.2	1.4	1.5	2.9	.0	.0
*Insurance for Property Improvement Loans	HUD	597.1	78.0	47.3	31.4	15.9	21.1	9.6	22.0	6.1	4.1	4.4	5.0	.7	1.5
*Home Mortgage Insurance	HUD	8,171.6	89.5	48.5	36.0	12.5	29.7	11.2	10.5	3.4	2.8	1.8	2.1	.2	.2
*Mortgage Insurance for Rental Housing Assistance	HUD	1,322.7	86.1	54.6	40.9	13.7	22.3	9.2	13.9	5.8	3.1	2.1	2.4	.3	.2
*Mortgage Insurance for Multi-Family Supplement Loans	HUD	1.4	100.0	95.9	51.8	44.1	4.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
*Mortgage Insurance for Non-Profit Hospitals	HUD	114.0	93.1	30.9	28.9	1.9	55.0	7.2	6.9	.0	6.9	.0	.0	.0	.0
*Mortgage Insurance for Urban Land Development	HUD	2.7	52.7	.0	.0	.0	37.9	14.8	47.3	.0	.0	.0	47.3	.0	.0
*Mortgage Insurance for Group Practice Facilities	HUD	2.8	100.0	.0	.0	.0	72.3	27.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT															
Elementary and Secondary Education															
Educationally Deprived Children-LEA	HEW	1,363.1	61.9	38.2	32.6	5.7	17.1	6.7	38.1	6.2	4.1	9.7	11.2	2.3	4.7
Educationally Deprived Children-Migrant	HEW	61.6	91.6	8.4	8.4	.0	61.9	21.4	8.4	6.0	2.2	.1	.0	.0	.0
Dropout Prevention (ESEA VII)	HEW	6.2	86.3	67.1	59.9	7.2	14.6	4.6	13.7	4.4	.0	1.6	7.6	.0	.0
Follow-Through (OEO)	HEW	25.3	84.2	51.3	49.7	1.5	19.9	13.0	15.8	4.4	2.2	3.4	2.0	1.0	2.8
Headstart Grants	HEW	322.3	63.9	28.8	24.0	4.8	24.5	10.6	36.1	7.3	6.0	8.0	9.7	1.0	3.9
Educationally Deprived Children-High Concentration of Poor	HEW	23.4	94.8	12.8	12.8	.0	64.5	17.4	5.2	4.5	.5	.0	.2	.0	.0
Educationally Deprived Children-Incentive Grants	HEW	7.3	81.5	30.3	30.3	.0	51.0	.2	18.5	7.1	8.6	.0	2.9	.0	.0
Bilingual Education (ESEA VII)	HEW	23.0	76.9	45.7	42.8	3.0	22.1	9.0	23.1	6.2	5.3	3.3	5.1	.5	4.8

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Appendix table 2--Federal outlays by programs accruing to metro and nonmetro counties, fiscal year 1972--Continued

Item	Agency	U.S. Total	Metropolitan						Nonmetropolitan					
			Total	Greater			Medium	Lesser	Total	Urbanized		Less urbanized		Thinly populated	
				Total	Core	Fringe				Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent
		Mil. dols.	Percent												
HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT--Continued															
Health															
Comprehensive Health Planning and Services	HEW	41.2	99.2	95.9	24.9	21.0	2.7	.5	.8	.2	.1	.1	.2	.1	.2
Appalachian Demonstration Health Projects	HEW	48.2	49.0	6.5	6.0	.6	37.9	4.6	51.0	12.9	10.7	11.1	9.1	3.5	3.6
CHP Partnership for Health Planning Grants	HEW	24.0	83.5	40.0	37.8	2.2	32.0	11.5	16.5	5.7	6.0	1.9	2.3	.2	.4
CHP Standard-setting and Resource Development	HEW	4.5	98.0	89.5	77.3	12.2	4.4	4.0	2.0	.3	1.5	.3	.0	.0	.0
CHP Partnership for Health Formula Grants	HEW	82.1	82.0	31.6	27.8	3.8	40.9	9.5	18.0	10.7	2.9	.5	3.9	.0	.0
Crippled Children Services	HEW	100.2	66.2	33.5	28.6	4.9	20.5	12.3	33.8	7.0	3.8	7.4	10.4	1.5	3.6
Maternal and Child Health Family Planning	HEW	78.5	84.7	45.6	39.4	6.2	32.8	6.3	15.3	8.6	1.8	.8	3.9	.1	.2
CHP Partnership for Health Project Grants	HEW	142.4	90.0	54.6	52.4	2.2	28.8	6.5	10.0	1.9	1.0	3.5	2.5	.0	1.2
Field Health Services for Indians	HEW	139.2	35.3	5.0	.7	4.3	18 0	12.4	64.7	4.4	7.0	10.1	21.1	1.7	20.4
Indian Sanitation Facilities	HEW	28.2	24.5	3.0	2.4	.6	16.4	5.1	75.5	3.2	4.7	3.6	13.7	5.9	44.5
Maternal and Child Health Services	HEW	9.5	77.5	47.8	43.5	4.4	22.3	7.4	22.5	7.1	2.7	3.3	5.8	.8	2.7
Maternal and Child Health Project Grants	HEW	92.9	92.3	67.0	62.9	4.1	22.9	2.3	7.7	4.1	1.2	.6	1.9	.1	.0
Migrant Health Grants	HEW	37.5	63.7	23.2	21.1	2.1	21.6	18.8	36.3	19.3	6.0	3.9	5.1	1.7	.2
Comprehensive Health Services	OEO	104.4	87.0	69.5	67.7	1.8	12 9	4.6	13.0	3.0	1.3	1.2	1.3	3.8	2.4
Health Family Planning	OEO	23.9	69.5	34.1	27.7	6.4	19.8	15.6	30.5	7.6	7.0	6.3	7.1	.6	1.9
Health Alcoholic Counseling	OEO	5.2	75.9	30.6	29.4	1.1	36.4	9.0	24.1	5.7	6.5	2.7	7.5	.0	1.7
Health Drug Rehabilitation	OEO	20.8	97.7	85.2	73.4	11.9	11.5	1.0	2.3	.0	.0	.0	2.3	.0	.0
Welfare															
Grants to States for Public Assistance-Old Age 1/	HEW	1,235.3	56.9	31.0	26.3	4.7	17.1	8.7	43.1	6.4	4.7	12.1	12.6	2.6	4.6
Grants to States for Public Assistance-Aid-to-Blind 1/	HEW	60.2	65.6	37.4	32.0	5.4	19.5	8.7	34.4	7.1	4.2	8.4	9.4	1.8	3.5
Grants to States for Public Assistance-Permanently and Totally Disabled 1/	HEW	757.9	70.3	46.5	40.2	6.3	17.4	6.5	29.7	5.5	6.0	6.9	8.5	1.6	3.1
Grants to States-Aid to Families with Dependent Children 1/	HEW	3,597.4	80.4	54.0	46.5	7.5	19.7	6.8	19.6	5.0	2.8	4.3	5.0	.9	1.7
Grants to States-Child Welfare Services 1/	HEW	44.7	63.0	34.1	28.0	6.1	20.2	8.7	37.0	6.4	4.6	9.0	10.9	2.0	4.1
Grants to States for Public Assistance-Emergency Assistance 1/	HEW	23.5	87.4	69.1	52.4	16.7	14.6	3.7	12.6	3.4	1.0	2.2	4.6	.5	.9
Grants to States for Public Assistance-Social Services 1/	HEW	1,839.5	81.0	59.1	51.5	7.5	16.0	5.9	19.0	4.8	2.4	4.3	5.2	.8	1.5
Work Incentive Program-Child Care	HEW	73.3	74.8	48.0	39.7	8.3	19.5	7.3	25.2	4.9	3.2	5.1	7.9	1.4	2.8
Food Stamp Bonus Coupons	USDA	1,786.6	67.5	39.6	33.5	6.1	21.2	6.7	32.5	6.0	4.2	7.5	9.4	1.7	3.7
Medical Assistance	HEW	4,236.6	70.3	47.3	40.1	7.2	16.6	6.5	29.7	6.0	3.3	7.6	8.1	1.5	3.0
Social Security and Other Retirements															
Special Benefits for Disabled Coal Miners	HEW	404.0	45.3	10.3	5.2	5.2	26.4	8.6	54.7	13.6	4.8	11.4	19.0	2.3	3.6
Benefit Payments Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund	HEW	6,676.0	71.0	42.8	33.5	9.4	20.4	7.7	29.0	7.0	3.3	7.4	7.5	1.3	2.6
Benefit Payments Federal Supplemental Medical Insurance Trust Fund	HEW	2,910.5	72.2	44.0	34.7	9.3	20.3	7.9	27.8	6.8	3.2	7.0	7.1	1.2	2.4
Benefit Payments Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund	HEW	4,016.8	68.0	36.8	27.8	9.0	22.3	8.9	32.0	7.4	4.2	7.8	8.4	1.5	2.7
Benefit Payment Federal Old-Age and Survivors Trust Fund	HEW	34,162.0	71.0	40.9	30.8	10.1	21.8	8.4	29.0	7.2	3.6	7.1	7.4	1.2	2.5
Social Insurance Program for Railroad Workers 7/	RRB	2,253.8	69.1	34.7	26.7	8.0	23.4	10.9	30.9	8.0	4.5	6.7	8.8	1.1	1.9
Veterans Disability Pension 8/	VA	1,440.3	71.3	37.7	26.5	11.2	24.0	9.6	28.7	6.8	4.5	6.8	7.4	1.2	2.2
Dependency and Indemnity and Death Compensation 8/	VA	658.4	74.0	40.3	28.7	11.6	24.4	9.3	26.0	6.5	4.0	6.1	6.5	1.1	1.9
Veterans Death Pensions 8/	VA	1,041.5	73.7	40.7	28.2	12.5	24.0	9 0	26.3	6.8	3.9	6.2	6.5	1.0	1.9
Veterans Disability Compensation 8/	VA	2,736.9	75.0	41.6	29.5	12.2	24.4	9.0	25.0	6.6	3.7	5.7	6.2	1.0	1.8
Veterans Insurance and Indemnities 8/	VA	910.9	76.7	45.2	32.1	13.1	23.1	8.4	23.3	6.5	3.4	5.4	5.6	.9	1.6

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0670

Appendix table 2--Federal outlays by programs accruing to metro and nonmetro counties, fiscal year 1972--Continued

Item	Agency	U.S. Total	Metropolitan						Nonmetropolitan					
			Total	Greater			Medium	Lesser	Total	Urbanized		Less urbanized		Thinly populated	
				Total	Core	Fringe				Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent
		Mil. dols.	Percent												
HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT--Continued															
Employment Opportunities, Manpower Training and Development															
On-the-Job Training	Labor	52.5	96.9	76.8	76.3	.5	14.8	5.3	3.1	1.5	.6	.2	.7	.0	.1
MDTA-Institutional Training	Labor	319.6	81.1	37.3	33.3	4.0	32.1	11.7	18.9	6.3	4.1	2.7	5.3	.2	.4
Placement Services-Administration	Labor	376.2	83.0	41.7	37.6	4.2	31.8	9.4	17.0	6.0	3.9	2.4	4.3	.1	.3
Concentrated Employment Program	Labor	144.8	90.6	52.5	48.0	4.5	34.4	3.8	9.4	1.9	.9	1.7	4.1	.0	.8
Job Opportunities in Private Business Sector	Labor	82.9	78.9	47.5	41.7	5.8	22.4	8.9	21.1	6.1	3.0	1.6	5.9	1.0	1.5
Neighborhood Youth Corps	Labor	500.7	74.1	43.0	35.8	7.2	22.4	8.6	25.9	5.4	4.3	6.0	7.0	1.1	2.2
Work Incentive Program	Labor	108.4	93.9	38.9	37.7	1.2	46.8	8.2	6.1	3.6	1.6	.5	.3	.0	.1
MDTA Public Service Careers	Labor	32.8	77.9	46.6	43.3	3.3	26.0	5.2	22.1	5.8	2.7	.5	9.0	.0	4.3
Operation Mainstream	Labor	84.8	51.7	29.7	27.9	1.8	14.0	8.0	48.3	6.7	4.6	9.7	17.2	2.3	7.8
Unemployment Insurance	Labor	942.1	79.6	38.1	30.2	8.0	32.1	9.4	20.4	6.7	3.3	3.8	5.0	.6	1.1
Federal Employee Injury Compensation 1/	Labor	189.5	79.3	43.7	32.6	11.2	26.1	9.6	20.7	5.8	3.1	4.0	4.9	.9	2.0
Job Corps	Labor	146.5	92.1	46.5	39.2	7.3	42.6	3.0	7.9	7.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.9
Public Employment Program	Labor	934.7	90.7	54.6	48.2	6.4	27.0	9.0	9.3	6.3	1.6	.4	.7	.1	.3
Extended Unemployment Compensation Account	Labor	593.1	87.3	37.0	32.4	4.6	44.1	6.2	12.7	8.4	1.6	1.1	1.6	.0	.1
American Indians															
Programs for American Indians	Int.	462.0	29.4	13.4	12.9	.5	12.2	3.8	70.6	8.2	8.9	13.1	17.6	2.4	21.1
Indian Programs	OEO	21.2	14.8	5.1	4.0	1.1	5.9	3.9	85.2	5.4	6.2	5.3	20.6	1.6	46.0
Defense Payroll															
Civilian Pay 1/	Defense	11,241.1	85.4	39.0	24.2	14.8	35.6	10.9	14.6	7.2	1.5	1.5	1.6	.5	.2
Military Active Duty Pay 2/	Defense	11,644.1	75.2	27.6	17.2	10.3	29.1	18.6	24.8	9.3	12.1	1.8	1.0	.0	.6
Military Reserve and National Guard Pay 3/	Defense	995.5	79.0	38.8	28.4	10.4	29.2	11.0	21.0	5.8	4.6	3.9	5.7	.3	.8
Military Retired Pay 1/	Defense	3,577.1	85.1	38.5	28.5	10.0	32.2	14.4	14.9	4.7	4.3	1.8	3.2	.4	.6
Defense Contracts															
Military Prime Supply Contracts 9/	Defense	19,346.2	90.1	61.1	46.7	14.4	23.4	5.5	9.9	4.9	1.6	1.5	1.5	.2	.2
Military Prime RDTE Contracts 9/	Defense	5,756.7	95.4	74.1	57.6	16.5	19.3	2.1	4.6	3.4	.4	.2	.4	.0	.2
Military Prime Service Contracts 9/	Defense	5,857.2	85.1	56.8	45.7	11.0	17.9	10.4	14.9	5.9	5.6	1.9	1.1	.1	.3
Military Prime Construction Contracts 9/	Defense	1,186.4	59.8	23.8	14.7	9.1	22.6	13.4	40.2	8.8	9.4	1.8	17.6	.2	2.4
Civilian Function Prime Contracts 9/	Defense	1,009.1	59.6	25.4	20.3	5.2	22.3	11.8	40.4	5.7	3.2	10.2	13.9	2.8	4.6
Prime Contracts of Less Than $10,000 10/	Defense	3,583.6	86.6	48.1	41.3	6.8	27.2	11.3	13.4	6.4	4.5	.9	1.4	.2	.0
Atomic Energy Commission															
Operating Expenses	AEC	2,249.2	71.6	37.2	21.8	15.5	25.6	8.8	28.4	6.9	8.2	4.8	2.8	4.8	.9
Plant and Capital Equipment	AEC	373.9	75.3	41.6	14.0	27.5	17.4	16.2	24.7	4.8	6.7	8.6	.9	3.7	.0
NASA															
Research and Program Management	NASA	671.9	98.0	53.8	39.7	14.1	31.3	13.0	2.0	.4	.0	.0	.0	.1	1.5
Construction of Facilities, NASA	NASA	33.1	91.0	45.4	41.8	3.6	28.0	17.6	9.0	3.6	1.9	.0	.0	.0	3.5
Research and Development, NASA	NASA	2,370.0	98.5	79.2	67.4	11.8	10.4	8.9	1.5	1.0	.1	.1	.0	.0	.3

1/ Prorated on the basis of recipients to county and city levels.
2/ Prorated by geographic distribution of employees to State, county and city levels.
3/ Prorated by estimated obligations to State, county and city levels.
4/ Prorated to State, county and city levels based on payroll costs, except in cases of large expenditures, the entire amount is allocated to that location.
5/ Prorated to county level on the basis of the June 30, 1966 survey (updated annually) of consumers and subscribers by county.
6/ Allocated equally to counties within each redevelopment district. Redevelopment districts are located in 13 Appalachian States and include 2 to 18 counties each.
7/ State totals based on statistical tabulations derived from monthly accounting totals; city and county totals projected from December 1971 payments to arrive at full year totals; records of city and county payment distribution maintained on Zip Code basis.
8/ Prorated on the basis of special groups (welfare recipients, field stations, State employees, veterans) to county and city levels.
9/ Allocated by location of prime contractor's offices. The location is generally the contractor's final assembly point of a manufactured article, construction site or place where a service is performed.
10/ Allocation based on the location (city, county and State) of the purchasing office.

* Influence of Federal activities.

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Appendix table 3--Per capita Federal outlays by major program type accruing to metro and nonmetro counties, fiscal year 1973

Item	Total	Metropolitan					Nonmetropolitan						
		Total	Greater			Medium	Lesser	Total	Urbanized		Less urbanized		Thinly populated	
			Total	Core	Fringe				Adjacent	Non-adjacent	Adjacent	Non-adjacent	Adjacent	Non-adjacent
	Dollars													
Agriculture and Natural Resources														
Direct agricultural payments	18	4	1	1/	3	6	13	56	20	31	53	78	79	147
Cropland diversion	1/	1/	1/	0	1/	1/	1/	1	1/	1/	1	1	1	2
Farm loans, total	12	2	1	1	1	3	6	39	11	21	40	54	54	96
Federal influence	4	1	1/	1/	1/	1	2	13	4	7	12	18	20	39
Selected salaries and staff expenses, USDA	4	3	2	3	1	2	5	9	4	9	7	12	12	20
Natural resources and conservation	7	3	2	2	2	5	6	15	7	18	10	21	12	33
Total, excluding Federal influence	38	12	7	6	8	15	27	107	39	73	99	148	139	259
Total, including Federal influence	42	12	7	6	8	16	29	120	43	80	112	166	159	298
Community Development														
Community development loans, total	21	17	12	10	15	26	24	32	30	29	33	31	40	43
Federal influence	10	8	7	7	7	8	12	17	13	14	17	19	19	26
Community development grants	18	20	18	19	15	23	21	14	21	14	9	12	9	15
Fiscal assistance to State and local governments	33	35	23	26	17	54	40	27	33	26	22	25	22	35
Transportation	26	25	27	29	20	22	24	30	17	35	33	33	30	49
Urban renewal	7	9	9	12	3	9	6	4	4	11	2	2	1/	1/
Total, excluding Federal influence	96	98	82	90	63	125	103	90	91	101	82	83	82	116
Total, including Federal influence	106	106	89	97	70	133	115	107	104	115	99	102	101	142
Housing														
Housing grants	3	4	5	7	1/	3	1	1/	1/	1	1/	1/	1/	1
Housing loans (Federal influence)	91	102	97	97	98	111	100	60	61	76	55	57	58	60
Total	94	106	102	104	98	114	101	61	61	77	55	57	59	60

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0672

Appendix table 3--Per capita Federal outlays by major program type accruing to metro and nonmetro counties, fiscal year 1973--Continued

Item	Total	Metropolitan						Urbanized		Less urbanized		Thinly populated	
		Total	Greater			Medium	Lesser	Total	Adjacent	Non-adjacent	Adjacent	Non-adjacent	Adjacent	Non-adjacent
			Total	Core	Fringe									
	Dollars													
Human Resource Development														
Elementary and secondary education	10	9	9	11	5	9	10	12	9	12	12	14	14	17
Health	7	7	8	9	5	7	8	5	5	6	3	5	3	10
Welfare	51	51	57	69	28	42	42	50	40	47	49	56	62	68
Medical assistance	25	27	32	40	15	20	19	21	18	20	21	23	24	25
Social Security and other retirements	356	351	357	385	294	340	346	371	365	340	367	391	376	395
Employment opportunity and manpower training and development	20	23	21	26	9	28	21	13	19	14	7	14	5	10
Others	1	1	1	1	1/	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1/	3
Total	470	469	485	541	356	446	446	474	458	440	461	504	485	527
Defense														
Defense payrolls	144	159	116	107	139	203	250	103	161	288	36	39	33	28
Defense contracts	175	212	251	283	177	170	136	77	119	149	44	46	41	38
Atomic Energy Commission	14	14	12	9	20	15	18	14	15	31	10	3	50	2
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	15	20	26	31	14	9	17	1	2	1	1/	1/	1/	4
Total	348	404	406	429	350	396	420	195	296	469	90	91	124	71
GRAND TOTAL	1,059	1,097	1,089	1,177	882	1,106	1,111	956	963	1,180	816	920	928	1,098

1/ Less than $ .50.

Source: Office of Economic Opportunity data.

Appendix table 4--Per capita Federal outlays by major program type accruing to metro and nonmetro counties, fiscal year 1972

Item	U.S. Total	Metropolitan						Nonmetropolitan					
		Total	Greater			Medium	Lesser	Total	Urbanized		Less urbanized		Thinly populated	
			Total	Core	Fringe				Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent	Adjacent	Nonadjacent
	Dollars													
Agriculture and natural resources														
Direct agricultural payments	15	3	1	1/	3	5	10	45	17	26	42	62	62	114
Cropland diversion	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1	1/	1/	1	1	2	2
Farm loans	16	3	1	1	2	4	9	51	15	26	53	68	64	136
Federal influence	2	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1	7	2	3	7	10	10	21
Selected salary and staff expenses, USDA	4	3	2	3	1	2	5	9	4	9	7	12	12	20
Natural resources and conservation	6	3	2	2	2	4	5	14	6	18	10	21	12	28
Total, excluding Federal influence	41	12	6	6	8	15	29	120	43	80	113	164	152	300
Total, including Federal influence	43	12	6	6	8	16	30	127	45	84	120	174	163	320
Community development														
Community development loans, direct	6	4	4	5*	3	3	4	12	5	7	12	14	25	30
Federal influence	7	5	5	5	4	6	8	12	8	12	12	16	12	16
Community development grants	12	13	12	14	8	16	14	10	11	14	7	10	7	10
Transportation	29	25	24	25	22	25	29	38	16	33	36	45	74	85
Urban renewal	9	10	10	12	4	11	11	4	5	8	2	4	1/	1/
Health facility construction	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1	1/	1/	1/	1/
Total, excluding Federal influence	56	53	50	55	38	55	58	65	37	62	58	74	107	125
Total, including Federal influence	63	58	55	60	42	61	66	77	45	74	70	90	119	142
Housing														
Housing grants	4	5	7	11	0	4	1	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
Housing loans (Federal influence)	105	122	123	123	122	121	117	61	63	82	55	59	57	49
Total	109	127	130	133	122	125	118	61	63	82	55	59	57	50
Human resource development														
Elementary and secondary education	9	8	8	9	4	8	8	12	8	10	12	14	15	18
Health	5	5	5	6	2	5	4	5	4	4	3	5	5	12
Welfare	46	47	54	66	25	38	37	44	36	41	44	50	54	55
Medical assistance	21	20	24	29	12	15	16	23	18	18	24	25	28	29
Social Security and other retirements	282	275	275	296	226	273	278	301	295	275	303	315	301	314
Employment opportunities, manpower training and development programs	22	25	23	29	11	31	22	14	20	16	9	12	7	10
Programs for American Indians	2	1	1	1	1/	1	1	6	3	6	4	6	5	25
Total	387	381	389	436	280	371	366	404	384	370	399	427	415	463
Defense														
Defense payrolls	135	150	111	102	132	192	230	95	152	261	36	35	32	28
Defense contracts	181	218	257	286	189	177	142	80	135	127	42	58	31	33
Atomic Energy Commission	13	13	12	9	18	14	15	13	12	27	10	5	52	5
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	15	20	27	32	15	10	17	1	2	1/	1/	1/	1/	4
Total	344	402	406	428	354	393	404	190	301	416	89	98	115	69
GRAND TOTAL	947	980	986	1,063	806	966	984	859	839	1,027	732	848	869	1,044

1/ Less than $.50. Source: Office of Economic Opportunity.